BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1854.....NO. 47.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do.	6 do. do.	5 00
Do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do.	do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C,
Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DUPRE. D. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.
Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFERS TO:—Capt. Gilbert Potter,
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.;
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank;
McMillan, Davis & Co.
Jan. 19th, 1854 20-1y

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)
WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHM CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854—34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

JAMES DAWSON,
Next door to Polley & Hart,
RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies wishing to purchase DRESS GOODS or EMBROIDERIES, or DRY GOODS of any description, if they will favor him with a call he will show them as rich, fashionable and cheap an assortment as ever was exhibited in this place. He has but one price, and that is marked in plain figures on every article.
April 20th, 1854.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. st, 853. 52-tf

General Notices.

BUILDING HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.
The Largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S.
WM. M. M'CLURE & BRO., *No. 287 Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia.* Manufacturers' Dept for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail if desired. Hot air Registers and Ventilators, at Factory prices.
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, can write to M'CLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.
All orders put up under the the immediate supervision of the firm. ☞CALL AND SEE US.
March 3d, 1854 26-6m

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY on the night of the 12th inst., from the subscriber, near Fair Bluff, in Columbus county, a negro man named SANDES—about thirty years of age; about 5 feet 10 inches high; rather stout built; copper colored; had large whiskers, when he left, but may have since taken them off; had a scar on his left leg, just above the ancle. He was purchased of Mr. John Slocumb, of Wayne county, near Goldsboro', and will probably make his way to, or be found lurking about that place, as he has a wife at Mr. Samuel Smith's, in that neighborhood. The above reward will be paid for his return to the subscriber, or for his lodgment in any Jail so he can get him.
JOHN COLEY.
Columbus co, July 21st, 1854 46-tf

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber's or in any Jail in the State; *either* of the following named negro fellows, viz: ABRAM, STEPHEN, and ROBERT. The two first are owned by Mr. Fred'k Swann and formerly belonged to Dan'l Fleming, Esq.
Abram is rather small in statue, thin visage, and walks at times a little lame, is about 40 years old. Stephen is rather stout, has a great deal of hair about his face, is about 40 years old, and we are inclined to think will attempt to make his way to Chapel Hill, where he has a wife belonging to Mr. George Moore. Robert is a short, stout negro, has rather a down cast look, and is lame in his left leg, is about 50 years old; when last seen had on an old white hat (slightly brown from age,) he may be lurking about Mr. John Hall's plantation, Brunswick county, where he has a wife, he is owned by Mrs Langdon. CUTLAR & PIERCE.
May 5, '54 (2t—36-tf

NOTICE.—I offer for sale my House and Lot, situated in the town of Kenansville. The Lot contains about an acre and a half, with a comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings in good repair. Economy and convenience are both consulted in the arrangement of the Lot It is situated North of the Court House, about two hundred yards from said building, and has the advantage of being sufficiently private for a family residence. It is considered by persons who have visited it, to be decidedly the most desirable lot in the village. Persons desirous of educating their children have every facility, as there is at the present time a very fine School in operation. I am determined to dispose of my lot, and persons desiring a comfortable residence will do well to call and examine the premises.
A. HOLMES.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., March 3rd, 1854 26-wtf

FOR SALE,

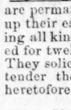
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-ly

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices; among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
April 7, 1854. 181-tf

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853. }

General Notices.

300 BBLS Mess Pork,
20 hhds Western Bacon—sides and shoulders,
50 bbls Sugar—various grades.
50 boxes Candy—assorted qualities; soap, Candles, &c. &c., just received from New York and Baltimore, and for sale low for cash, by B. F. GRADY,
July 7 44-tf North Water Street.

50 bbls Rectified Whiskey daily expected per schr. Lizzie Russel, from Baltimore, and for sale low for cash by B. F. GRADY,
July 7 44-tf North Water Street.

State of North Carolina—New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1854.
Jacob Wessel, Adm'r of John H. Tiedeman, *vs.* the heirs at Law of John H. Tiedeman.
PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE TO PAY DEBTS
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman are non-residents, and that the personal property belonging to said estate is not sufficient to satisfy the debts of said estate: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said heirs at law to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the real estate be sold, as prayed for in the Petition.
Teste SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk,
June 23 ($5) 42-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1854.
Henry Rehage, vs. Charles H. Bohnstedt and Wife, Dianah. } Original attachment.
ON motion in open Court, it is ordered that a conditional Judgment be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and seventy one 89-100 dollars, and that the land levied upon be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Charles H. Bohnstedt and his wife, Dianah, are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear, at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered.
Teste: SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23d, 1854 ($5) 42-6t

State of North Carolina—New Hanover County.
Court of Please & Quarter Sessions—June term, 1854.
Abram Weill & Co., *vs.* Herman Rosinfelt.
Original Attachment.
ON Motion in open Court, it is ordered and decreed by the Court, that a conditional judgment be rendered in favour of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, for the sum of ninety dollars,—and that the property levid upon be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Herman Rosinfelt, is a nonresident, it is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur, or judgemegt final, by default, will be taken against him, and the goods sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAM R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23, 1853 ($5) 42-6t

FOR SALE.
2,400 ACRES of Pine Land, suitable for Turpentine operations, within 40 miles of the city of Savannah, Geo., and having a direct water communication to the city.—For further particulars apply to the Rev. R. M. BAKERL, Lafayette, Walker county, Georgia.
July 14 264 2-wd3t-t

$5 REWARD.
THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to him of his apprentice, Benajah Dickson, aged about eighteen, who has recently absconded. All persons are forewarned from trading with him on my credit, as I will be responsible for no accounts of his making.
Duplin co., July 21—46-2t JACOB HOWELL.

$5 REWARD.
THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to him of his apprentice, Howell J. Dickson, aged about sixteen, who has recently absconded. All persons are forewarned from trading with him on my credit, as I will not be responsible for any accounts of his making.
Duplin co., July 21—46-2t WM. D. BONEY.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
May 6th, 1854 JNO. S. JAMES. 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been appointed, at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, an INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, respectfully offers his services to those having business in his line, pledging himself to attend to such business promptly and with fidelity. WM. L. JACOBS.
Wilmington, April 21, 1854 33-6m

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the execution of HOUSE, SHIP and SIGN PAINTING, solicit a share of public patronage, and will give prompt attention to any orders with which they may be favored.
☞Shop over Mr. T. Lucas' Tin Shop, on Dock street.
L. F. BUNN,
JOHN I. BLANEY.
March 14th, 1854 28-6m—160-3t

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, or as Overseer on a plantation, or to superintend hands in any way. Apply to L. M. Williams; or at THIS OFFICE.
May 10, 1854—209-dlw wtf.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1853 6mw

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantation, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS.
May 19, '54—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

4,000 BUSHELS of Corn in store, and for sale by T. SMITH & CO.
April 18th, 1854 39-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

CAROLINA HOTEL,
BROWN & VINCENT, Proprietors.
The Largest, most pleasantly situated Hotel in the City of Wilmington, corner of Market and Second streets, only a short distance from the Car Depot and Steamboat Landings.

THE traveling public are respectfully notified that the CAROLINA HOTEL, having changed hands, has been thoroughly renovated throughout, which makes it the most desirable House in town.
The Proprietors are confident that they can give general satisfaction, and no exertions will be spared, on their part, to render the stay of their guests agreeable.
The Table will be supplied with the choicest articles, selected from this and the adjacent Markets, by one of the best of Caterers.
The BAR is furnished with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, selected expressly for the Hotel.
Passengers by the Cars and Boats will find their two Omnibusses in attendance on their arrival.
July 21st, 1854 46-4t

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the last of May, three negro men, named HENRY, ELLICK, and SQUIRE. It is not necessary for me to give a description of the said negroes, as I am satisfied they are lurking about the premises of Messrs. Frank Floyd and John Hill, in the lower end of Robeson county, as they have wives on the plantations of these gentlemen. $10 a piece, or $30 for all of them, will be given for their delivery to me, or for their confinement in the Jail of Robeson or Columbus counties. JOHN FRINK.
Whiteville, Columbus co., June 20th, 1854 42-tf

State of North Carolina—New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1854.
Adam Empie, jr., assignee of S. Hoffman, *vs.* Herman Rosinfelt—Judgment $238.
ON motion in open Court, it is ordered and decreed by the Court, that a conditional Judgment be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, for the sum of ninety dollars, and that the property levied upon be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Herman Rosinfelt, is a non-resident, It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on the second monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demer, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the goods sold to satisfy Plaintiff debt.
Teste: SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23d, 1854 [$5] 42-6t

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

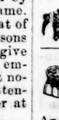
WHITESULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,
WARREN COUNTY N. C.
W. D JONES.....PROPRIETOR.
SEASON opens July 1st. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of Guests.

RATES OF BOARD.

Families per month	$20 00
Single persons per month	25 00
Per day	1 25
Horse per month	12 50
Per day,	75

Children and servants half price
Hacks always at the Warrenton Depot to take passengers to the Springs.
June 17, 1854 243-6t—42-taug

NOTICE.
LOST or mislaid between Leesburg and Sills Creek, a small leather POCKET BOOK, containing about six dollars in money, and a receipt from Geo. Davis for a note of hand made by Stephen Costin for the sum of $120, dated about the 10th of June 1853, given 12 months after date. I hereby forewarn any person from trading for said receipt, and the maker from paying it to any other person except myself. I will pay a liberal reward for the said Pocket Book and contents.
ENOCH JOHNSON.
July 14th, 1854 45-3t

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A LARGE and handsome assortment, received this morning, and for sale by JONES & GARDNER.
May 24th, 1854.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF
At Wholesale and Retail,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (*South Side,*) where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principies, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.
Also, Lowery's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excelsior Gold Leaf, Yellow Bank, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.
Roome's Honey Dew, Garrett's, Lorillard's, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.
Cigar Cases, Segar Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c
Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a "Good article of the Weed" are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities. J VAN SICKLE.
Wilmington, May 11, '54 2wd-wft

NOW RECEIVING and for sale low by the Subscribers,
15 bbls. Mess Pork;
10 hhds. Western

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG
Of Northampton.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
FOR THE SENATE,
OWEN FENNELL
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
SAMUEL J. PERSON.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

This Day Week.

One brief week now only remains before the canvass in this State will be decided by the verdict of the people at the polls. The great majority of voters have already made up their minds, and little now remains but that they should perform the mere mechanical act necessary for giving force and expression to the conclusions to which they may have come—it only remains that they should go forward and deposit their ballots as their judgment may dictate.

Apart from the usual considerations which should operate to bring out a full vote for the Democratic party, the moral effect of this election throughout the Union ought not to be lost sight of. It ought not to be forgotten how a defeat of the Democratic party would be hailed by the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers of the North as a rebuke to the Administration and to all other friends of, what Greely and others of the same kidney are pleased to denominate, "the Nebraska fraud." It would be hailed as an abandonment by the South, of those who had perilled all their prospects at home for the sake of the Constitution and the equal rights of every section under it.—It would give aid and comfort to our enemies, while it would proportionably weaken the hands of our friends. That such would be its inevitable tendency and result, no one at all conversant with the tone of the anti-Nebraska and anti-Administration press at the North, can honestly question. We can see now the flaunting and flaring capitals of the New York Tribune, and Times, and all other organs of a like character.

It should also be borne in mind by the people of the State, and particularly by the citizens of the Eastern Counties, that one of the main issues made by the Whig party and its candidates is in favor of holding a Convention for the purpose of submitting the whole fabric of the Constitution to change and innovation—of bringing forward schemes upon which the views and feelings of the people have not been expressed, and with regard to which they cannot be known. This Convention is to be constituted on the basis of the House of Commons,—that is, each County will be entitled to send to the Convention as many delegates as she sends members to the House. The sectional balance adopted in the present Constitution gives to the West a decided preponderance in the House, while the East has the majority in the Senate, thereby acting as a check upon each other. A Convention, called on the principle advocated by General Dockery and the Whig party, would have the effect of surrendering the existing balance between the two branches of our Legislature into the hands of a body representing but one branch, and that one the embodiment of sectional predominance—the predominance of the West. It would, in fact, be a surrender of the Constitution. As for a limited Convention, it is enough to say that some of the ablest members of the Whig party admit that the Legislature cannot limit such a Convention, and that *all* its Western Whig advocates look to it mainly in the hope of effecting a change in the basis of representation through its instrumentality.

The question of Free Suffrage *has been* before the people. Their votes have shown that they really and truly want it. Of this fact the Whig presses and candidates, who heretofore have ridiculed and denounced it in unmeasured terms, are at length convinced, and proclaim themselves Free Suffrage men, *by a Convention*. Of their sincerity we may perhaps be able to judge, after reflecting upon the exceedingly small chance there is for the calling of a Convention, and how much less that chance is than for the passage of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment. The justice of Free Suffrage is now conceded by both parties and all sections, whereas a Convention will be viewed with jealousy by the East, and opposed as dangerous by all Democrats, and tending to sectional jealousy and disturbance. It takes just as many votes in the Legislature to call a Convention as to carry Free Suffrage, and it has not one-fortieth part of the same chance of obtaining them.

The question of the Distribution of the Public Lands has been used as an electioneering hobby by the Whig candidates in this canvass, although General Dockery is as well aware as he is that he has a head on his shoulders, that it has no more practical value or reference to this contest than would the question as to whether the man in the moon washes his face every time it rains. It is too late now to go into any elaborate discussion of this question, the real state of the case being that Democrats insist that lands and their products belong to a common fund and go into a common Treasury, thereby lightening the taxes to be levied for the support of the General Government; that precisely so much as would be given to the States in the way of distribution, would have to be collected again from them in the form of taxes, with the addition of all the expenses of the operation; it amounting, in fact, to the sagacious operation of hiring somebody to take money out of one pocket, and then hiring him to put it back into another. That is the real meaning of what General Dockery calls getting our "sheer" of the Public Lands—not only a "sheer," but a pretty severe shave.

The question of Internal Improvements throughout the State, is one upon which the public mind is deeply excited; and although the avowal may not sound quite orthodox at the present time, we cannot but fear that the fever is getting rather too high—that is to say, that more is proposed than can be well done.—So many conflicting schemes are started and will, no doubt, be pressed on the attention of the next Legislature, that there is reasonable ground for apprehension that nothing will be done, or that if anything be done, it will be accomplished by log-rolling, and in the attempt to please every body, please nobody, and benefit few, if any. To say that the exercise of the most cautious paudence and the most careful reference to the means and resources of the people and of the State, will be required, on the part of all connected with the State Government, is merely to repeat what none can deny. That the Democratic party is prepared to go thus far: to foster every thing really tending to the good of the State, the prosperity of her people, and the development of her resources, we feel safe in promising. That that party or its candidates will make demagogueical appeals—that it will, for electioneering purposes, pledge itself to anybody and everybody, for anything, or everything, or nothing, we have no sort of idea.

The parties, their candidates and their principles are before the people of North Carolina. Has the Democratic party any reason to fear their decision, calmly and carefully made? Has that party any reason to be ashamed of its gallant standard-bearer in this contest? Thomas Bragg is a man of the people—the son of a mechanic—the architect of his own fortunes—a States-Rights Democrat, a true North Carolinian, and an able and well informed man. He is worthy of the full support of his own party, and will not be without votes from liberal men of the opposite party.

Upon the Legislature, the most momentous issues depend: Free Suffrage or a Convention; the future prosperity of North Carolina, as embodied in her public works; the election of two United States Senators; and never were real, staunch, stern, States' Rights men more needed to bear a hand in rolling back the tide of Federal assumption and a loose reading of the Constitution. There is every reason why Democrats should go to the polls and exert every nerve for the success of their candidates and their principles.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

The Legislature.

It is more than probable that the best calculators and wire-workers in the ranks of the Whig party feel, and have felt from the first, conscious that the chances for the election of a Whig Governor are very slim, and that, therefore, their main efforts will be directed to secure a preponderance in the Legislature. This they can only hope for through divisions or distractions among Democrats, in Democratic Counties, and it is against this that Democrats have chiefly to guard. If we should, unfortunately, fail in securing a majority in the next Legislature, our failure will be due to this cause, and Democrats who may, from any motive of personal pique, or otherwise, fail to give a hearty support to their party candidates, will have themselves to blame. It will be purely and wholly their own fault. It is neither our business nor our wish to interfere in the local affairs of other Counties, or to allude to the private feelings or differences among their citizens; but we feel it our duty to say that no such feeling should be allowed to jeopardize the success of Democratic candidates and Democratic principles. All the regular Democratic candidates in this section stand square up on the principles of the party—on the platform of the State Convention; and it is a duty which all good Democrats owe to themselves and to their principles, to give them a hearty support.

Calculations have been openly made and proclaimed by the Whig presses in this District, founded up on Democratic divisions. Democrats have the matter in their own hands. In their hands it ought to be, and will be, safe.

The Safest Course:

The Democratic Convention of New Hanover county, assembled here on Tuesday, of June County Court and nominated candidates for the Senate and House of Commons. To these nominations there has been no opposition, so far, that we know of, although, as was, perhaps, to have been expected, there have been some, who did not quite like all of the nominees.—Under these circumstances, we did not feel called upon to say anything about the matter.

More recently, however, rumours have been afloat, speaking of some secret moves or arrangements, (not among Democrats, nor, we trust, respectable Whigs.) How far these moves or arrangements have any connection with a new secret political organization, we cannot say, but they may tend to imperil the success of the Democratic candidate, unless the members of the Democratic party come out and vote for these candidates, and without wishing to be alarmists we think it our duty to inform our Democratic friends out of town, that such rumours are afloat here, and point to the election of a Whig, as the object aimed at. The safest course is evidently to support the nominees, and give a full vote, so that no snap judgment may be taken on us.

P. S.—Since the above remarks were in type, an advertisement has been handed in, signed "Many Voters," bringing forward the name of John D. Powers, Esq., as a candidate for the Commons. We have only time to reiterate what we have already said.

The Homestead Bill.

Our worthy neighbor of the *Commercial* gets up quite a respectable stock of second-hand, virtuous indignation over the Homestead Bill, borrowed chiefly from the *National Intelligencer*, and not a bad article either, in its way, the only difficulty being that it is not "founded upon fact." It seems to take for granted the passage of the Homestead Bill into a law. This has not been done, and we have no hesitation in saying, will not be done. It is one of the easiest things in the world to raise up men of straw, and then display vast energy and tremendous power in their triumphant demolition. Yet, somehow, we have never known much good effected by these displays, which, after all, amount to just nothing all.—The Commercial, in its grand charge upon the Democratic party, in this connection, quotes the Raleigh Standard as having made use of the expression, "our *party* is our *country*." For our own part, we see no harm in this expression, properly understood. If we did not believe that the aims and objects of our party were those of our country, and its success the good of our country, we would no longer recognise it as our party. But let that go for what it is worth; it is sufficient to remark, that while the Commercial charges over these things, it takes good care to keep back the fact that this same Standard is openly opposed to the Homestead Bill. It also takes good care to keep back the fact that the same paper has stated, upon what it considers good authority, that the Homestead Bill cannot become a law. The Commercial knows that this is the position of the Democratic party and press in this State. It knows that we have very emphatically announced our opposition to this bill, no matter who might be for it. It has no reason to believe that it can become a law. Then what does all its fret and fury amount to? Nothing but words—words.

To be sure it gets down towards the close to a short paragraph, which, like a female postscript, may contain the pith of the whole matter, and therein contrives to get *Democracy* and *Popery* printed in italics. Of any connection between the two, we "Know Nothing;"—some fourteen hundred good Democrats in this County are equally in the dark. But humbug is the order of the day, we suppose, and the Commercial must try its hand. The Democratic party is a *political* organization, not a *sectarian* one.

☞ Since the subsidence of the excitement here in regard to the fate of the Cape Fear appropriation, everything appears to be rather dull,—not even the election now close at hand having power to get up much stir among our people, although we are inclined to believe that there will be a pretty full vote polled for Governor; at least, such is the information we have received from nearly every precinct in the County. The Democrats throughout this County—and there are none truer or firmer in the Union—will come forth in their strength for Mr. Bragg.—There is but one voice on that subject, and we believe that the feeling it indicates will be still more powerfully and unmistakeably exhibited on Thursday, August 3d;—so let it be. It has been the boast of New Hanover that she never falls behind herself, but that at each successive election, her majority for the Democratic candidate, for Governor or President, is in advance of that which she gave at the preceding one. If Democrats will only go to the polls, give one short day to the election, and see that the full strength of their party is brought out, a similar result will be exhibited this time, and 1854 be in advance of 1852, as that was of 1850. It *can* be done: may we not say that it *will* be done?

The Prospect throughout the State.

The precise name of the next Governor is proverbially difficult of pronunciation until after the election, upon the principle that "doubtful things are uncertain;" but assuredly, if there be any dependence to be placed on the signs of the times, and in the accounts received, Mr. Bragg's chances for an election amount almost, if not quite, to a certainty. It is a noticeable fact, that in many of the Western Counties, the Whig candidates for the Legislature make not the slightest reference to General Dockery. The Charlotte Western Democrat, in an account of a recent visit made by the Editor to Concord, the County seat of the neighboring County of Cabarrus, states that Col. John M. Long, of Cabarrus, and Freeman, of Stanly—both Whigs—are candidates for the Senate in the District composed of Stanly and Cabarrus, and Col. D. M. Barringer (late Minister to Spain) candidate for the Commons in Cabarrus. The Democrat adds:—"What was a remarkable fact, neither of the candidates made any reference to Dockery, and, so far as their speeches were concerned, the hearers could not have told that a canvass for Governor was going on."

ELECTION—THURSDAY, AUGUST 3d.

Please send in election returns as soon as possible.

Mount Vernon.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers "An Appeal to the Women of North Carolina," over the signature of "A Matron of North Carolina" The object to which it is designed to call attention is one which appeals to the highest feelings of our nature. To do honor to the illustrious dead—to preserve and cherish every memento of him whose life and history are but other terms for patriotism and public virtue—to rear proud momuments and make public displays of a nation's gratitude, are, perhaps, more strictly the province of the sterner sex; but to guard his *home* from profanation—to leave, as a sacred legacy to posterity, the scenes of his domestic retirement—the sphere of woman's power and hallowing influence—where the statesman and warrior sought, in the family circle, the peaceful quiet and gentle association which the world could not give; these are objects which fall peculiarly within the province of the women of America. In this work, we feel confident that the mothers and daughters of North Carolina will not be behind any of their sisters, and we are pleased to see that the present movement has been made. The "Appeal" itself will speak irresistibly to the purest sympathies of the heart, and its beautiful language finds a response in the homes and by the firesides of the State.

We trust that papers throughout the State will copy it.

Likely to be Mistaken.

It seems that the people of Richmond, Virginia, calculate with great certainty on obtaining a connection between their Richmond and Danville Road, and the North Carolina Central Railroad. The distance between the present terminus of this Richmond and Danville Road and a point on the North Carolina Central Road at or near Greensboro', is about fifty miles. The building of these fifty miles would complete the Charlotte and Danville scheme, which the Central Road was planned to defeat, by offering the citizens of the West a different outlet to market without cutting the State in two, by a road having both its termini out of the State; on the North at Richmond, Va., and on the South at Charleston, S. C.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "North Carolina has put her face against the connecting link in her territory; but North Carolina will not maintain that position—she cannot." We rather think that our Virginia cotemporary will find out its mistake. The feeling of State pride is now stronger and more predominant than it has ever before been in this State, and what she refused in 1848, she will not be apt to grant soon again. So much appears certain. Strange as it may seem to our neighbors, North Carolina is now strongly impressed with the belief that she is a sovereign State, and not a mere strip of land Her vassalage is nearly at an end.

☞ It is a favorite cant with the opponents of the Democratic party to pretend that it is indebted for its triumphs to the "foreign vote." To this it is sufficent answer to say, that those sections of the Union in which the foreign vote is the smallest, are precisely those in which the Democratic preponderance is most uniform and decided. The heart and centre of the Democratic party is in the Southern States, which receive, comparatively speaking, none of the foreign emigration—indeed, we might say literally none direct. The heart and centre of the whig party is at the North, which receives all of it.

☞ John Swinson, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Buena Vista, Duplin county, N. C., vice S. M. Grady, resigned.

For the Journal.

Railroad Meeting in Bladen.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of New Hanover, Bladen and Sampson, was held at "Mount Zion," on Saturday, July 22d, when Patrick Cromartie was called to the Chair, and Dr. D. Sloan requested to act as Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe the extension of the Western R. R. is inevitable, either to Wilmington or Beaufort; and Whereas, we believe its extension to Wilmington is of vital importance to that place, and very desirable for Fayetteville and ourselves; and Whereas, we believe the extension of the same Road West, probably to Salisbury, is equally certain: therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we are warmly in favor of its extension both to Wilmington and Salisbury, and will show our interest at the proper time, by subscribing to the utmost of our ability.

Resolved, 2d. That in our opinion the proposed Railroad should leave the W. & R. Railroad at Marlesville, eleven miles from Wilmington, and proceed thence a direct line to Fayetteville.

Resolved, 3d. That the Chairman appoint a committee of nine to confer with the citizens of Wilmington, Fayetteville and Salisbury, as to the practicability of making these extensions, and that they be authorized to call a general meeting of all those interested, at such time and place as they may elect.

The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Dr. W. H Beatty, James Kerr, James Murphy, N. Bonham, G. W. Bannerman, P. L. Anders, Rev. C. Shaw, J. P. Moore and W. J. Parker, to whom were added, on motion, the Chairman and Secretary.

Resolved, 4th. That the Wilmington, Fayetteville and Salisbury papers be furnished with a copy of these resolutions and requested to publish them.

P. CROMARTIE, Ch'm'n.
D. SLOAN, Secretary.

Arrival of the Steamer Isabel—Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—The steamer Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived to-day. She left Havana on the morning of the 22d, and Key West on the same evening, on Saturday evening P Meyer, a passenger, fell over board and was drowned.

The Isabel brings no political news from Havana.

The ravages of the vomito were dreadful. Out of 72 passengers arrived in the last Spanish mail steamer, scarcely three weeks since, but twelve are living.

A mild form of cholera appeared at Sagua La Grand.

The Spanish war steamer Isabella Segunda and the Ulloa left Havana on the evening of the 19th, the former having a coasting schooner in tow, reported on the expedition to catch slavers, but a correspondent has ascertained that their destination was Porto Rico.

The remains of Admiral Duquesne were shipped privately on the fifteenth inst., on board the French merchant ship Clementine, for France.

From Key West there is nothing of interest. The health of the Island was completely restored.

The wreckers report things very dull, calms having prevailed to an unusual extent in the Gulf.

A SHORT STORY.—Dickens tells the following story of an American sea captain:

In his last voyage home, the captain had on board a young lady of remarkable personal attractions—a phrase I use as being one entirely new, and one you never meet with in the newspapers. This young lady was beloved intensely by five young gentlemen, passengers, and in turn she was in love with them all very ardently, but without any particular preference for either. Not knowing how to make up her determination in this dilemma, she consulted my friend the captain. The captain, being a man of original turn of mind, says to the young lady, "jump overboard, and marry the man who jumps after you." The young lady, struck with the idea, and being naturally fond of bathing, especially in warm weather, as it then was, took the advice of the captain, who had a boat ready and manned, in case of accident. Accordingly, next morning, the five lovers being on deck, and looking very devotedly at the young lady, she plunged in to the sea head foremost. Four of the lovers immediately jumped in after her. When the young lady and her lovers got out again, she says to the captain, "what am I to do now, they are so wet?"—Says the captain, "take the dry one!" And the young lady did marry him.

YELLOW FEVER.—The French steamer Chimere, previous to her arrival at Norfolk, had several mild cases of yellow fever on board. Her commander was among those who had it. It is said that they have nearly all recovered.

Rail Road Convention.

The following letters were received by the Committee of Invitation from gentlemen invited to attend the late Railroad Convention at Charlotte:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1854.

Messrs. Fox, Young, and Osborne—

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by your invitation to attend a Convention, to be held at Charlotte on the 4th proximo, to promote the construction of a rail road, to extend from that place to Whitesville, thereby connecting it with Wilmington. There is no work of improvement which meets more cordially with my approbation than the connection between these important points, passing as it will through the rich counties of Robeson, Richmond, Anson and Union.

One of the chief inducements that secured my earnest and decided support, in the Legislature of the Central Road, was, that, as by the present course of trade, the produce of our State went to increase the importance of neighboring States at our expense. *But that work*, when completed, will only *partially* remedy the evil. *Your Work*, if perfected, will *completely*, in conjunction with the Central Railroad, concentrate this trade within our own cities.

The friends of this improvement can, with much justice, appeal to the Legislature of North Carolina for assistance, inasmuch as this section of the State has never been a recipient of any of its favors. And I feel satisfied, when they estimate the value of the coal fields of Anson, and the productions of that county, in addition to those of Robeson, Richmond and Union, "a deaf ear will not be turned" to your application.

By the last census the cash value of the farms of these counties was four millions of dollars—make this improvement, and you increase their value ten millions. Their agricultural products were, 125,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of corn, and 20,000 bales of cotton, averaging 400 lbs to the bale.—The saving in freight alone, effected by the completion of this work, for the transportation of these articles, will much increase the agricultural wealth of our State.

Should it be objected that means may be wanted to effect this improvement, I would reply, that there is nothing which industry and energy cannot accomplish.

Were I in the next Assembly I would vote that the State should subscribe for two-thirds of the stock, as she did in the "Central Railroad Company," and, if necessary, would exchange the stock held by the State in the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company for stock in your company, and so would the bounty of the State in thus twice promoting the interests of the people, be like "charity" "twice blessed"

Not the least advantage, in my mind, resulting from this great work would be, the increased social intercourse which it would secure to the citizens of the same common State, united in the same interest and inheritors of the same rights and privileges.—This consideration is enhanced by the reflection that there is now less intercourse between Charlotte and Wilmington than there was previous to the Revolutionary War, when the shocks from the same battery simultaneously electrified both communities.

It is very mete and proper that the descendants of those who, on the 20th of May, 1775, nobly declared their independence of the British Crown, should again unite as brothers with the sons of those who, on the February following, at Moore's Creek, sealed with their blood the same principles of liberty and independence.

With a reiteration of my most sincere wishes for the success of your enterprise, and with a deep regret that my Congressional duties will not allow me to accept your invitation, I subscribe myself,

Truly yours,
W. S. ASHE.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., June 26, 1854

Gentlemen: Your polite invitation of the 6th inst., to be present and participate in the proceedings of a Convention to be holden in Chorlotte, on the 4th of July, for the purpose of promoting the construction of a Rail Road from Wilmington, N. C., to Jonesboro', in Tennessee, has been received, and in reply, I very much regret to say that I cannot be with you on the 4th.

I had hoped, until within a few days, that I should be able to go to Charlotte on the occasion of the great Railroad Convention, but I now find that my duties on the public works here—Bar Improvement, &c.—will not allow my absence at this time.

In the winter of 1847, I had occasion to travel from Charlotte to Wilmington via Fayetteville, and I was very forcibly struck with the remarkable facilities afforded by the country, over which I traveled, for a railroad; and I repeatedly spoke to my friends of it and of the original error that I thought had been committed, in constructing a railroad *across* the State in a *direct* line to accommodate the *Union*, rather than the *State* instead of running that road through Fayetteville and Raleigh to the Roanoke—thus uniting the three (at that time) largest towns in the State, and making at once a paying road. In that case, I remarked you would, long ere this, have had a railroad from Fayetteville west to Charlotte or Salisbury. The reply was, "That was our original design, but those towns *would not* join us—Raleigh preferred to unite herself with Petersburg, to connect *Virginia* with the State capital," &c., &c.

This was *then* undoubtedly a great error, but I am now of opinion that it will prove to be of very great importance to the prosperity of Wilmington and the sandy country between it and the Roanoke. It has developed the resources of that "piney woods" country, and brought to market millions of dollars' worth of exports that would otherwise now be lying dormant in or upon the soil. That part of the State could hardly have had a railroad connection with Wilmington in the next twenty years but for this error on the part of the citizens of Raleigh and Fayetteville, and the indomitable perseverence of the Wilmingtonians, who resolved to have a railroad at all hazards, and they have nobly accomplished the great work! They are the *pioneers* and merit success. The whole subject of the rail-road building is now changed. Railroads are now popular, because they are well known, and are known to be valuable to the country—to the farmer—the producer, and valuable to the stockholder.

I am not surprised, gentlemen, that you desire to reach the seaboard at this place. It is the shortest and far the best route from the mountains to the ocean. No one who has passed over this route, and the one traversed by the Central Road through Hillsboro', Greensboro' and Salisbury, but will give it the preference by far. One is over a country nearly level and the other through one much broken and hilly.

Your road will pass through a very rich and thriving agricultural and, probably, mineral region of the State, and there can be no doubt but that its construction will enhance the value of property along and contiguous to the route many fold.

Then, I would say, let every county interested subscribe the stock—let the counties as such take nine-tenths of the stock—and no doubt the Legislature will authorize them to do so—and in three years, at the farthest, the cars will ply between Wilmington and Charlotte!

This is certainly a magnificent undertaking. To unite the great West with the seaboard by an iron road across the mountains of Carolina and Tennessee!

You have caught the spirit of the age! Go ahead! Let us put all our shoulders to the good work now and it will go ahead! No delay—no waiting for the moving of the waters. Now is the word—NOW is the accepted time. Press on with energy and we shall triumph!

As westward the star of political empire takes its way, so let us bind her with iron bands to the star of commercial empire which westward yet remains.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. L. FREMONT.

To Messrs. Charles J. Fox, John A. Young, and Jas. W. Osborne, Charlotte, N. C., Committee.

HENDERSONVILLE, June 24, 1854.

Gentleman:—Your favor of the 6th instant, inviting me to be present and participate in the deliberations of a convention to be holden in Charlotte on the 4th of July next, by the friends of a Rail Road Convention between Wilmington in this state, and Jonesboro', in Tennesee, was duly received some two weeks since.

For this mark of respect, please receive my thanks. I would gladly be with you if convenient with my other engagements; but the week including the day in which your convention will convene, is set apart by law for holding the County Court of this county at which I am bound to be present. This will prevent me from accepting your invitation, and, I hope, excuse me from every suspicion of indifference to the great work for the advancement of which your convention is called.

For more than twelve months I have stood committed by a published speech in favor of a project to connect Wilmington and Beaufort, through the Cape Fear valley, with the great West, as would be done by tapping the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road at or near Jonesbore' in the former State, as you propose to do. Subsequent reflection has tended to confirm the opionion then expressed; and whether occupying a public or prive station, the friends of this measure may ever rely on my active support and co-operation. The immediate extension of the present Central Road, east and west, is a question of prime interest: but that project is not incompatible with the one proposed; both are indispensable to complete the system of improvements already begun, and necessary to secure justice to all parts of the State, and of placing her at once where she is capable of being placed, among the greatest, most desirable and prosperous States of the confederacy.

With an anxious desire that the deliberations of your convention will tend to arouse public attention to the importance of the enterprise,

I am, with great respect, your friend and humble servant,

JNO. BAXTER.

Messrs. C. J. Fox, John A. Young, Jas. W. Osborne, Committee.

MARION C. H., S. C., July, 1854.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge your kind invitation to attend a convention at Charlotte on the 4th inst., for the purpose of taking measures for the construction of a Railroad from that point to Wilmington, and for its extension to Tennessee, and very much regret that engagements of an imperative character will deprive me of the pleasure of availing myself of the pleasure which the meeting would afford me.

Though a citizen of another State, and second I trust to none in a devotion to her interests and honor, my official connexion with an improvement in which North Carolina is deeply interested, to which that State and her citizens have contributed more than half of the stock, and in which the section of country in South Carolina through which it passes have a deep stake, it is but natural that I should feel a deep concern in everything which may be done by your citizens, calculated to add to its prosperity, and to that of its important eastern terminus, the city of Wilmington.

The important region of your State to be traversed by the improvement proposed, as well as that to be embraced by its extension, makes the enterprise and its object well worthy of being originated by the citizens of time-honored Mecklenburg, and none but the hearty aspirations for the success of such an object can animate the hearts of every true friend of the South. It will be another link betwixt the valley of the great West, and the Southern Atlantic coast, and must tend more strongly to unite sections allied by institutions, and by nature to each other, and at the same time strengthen and build up each. Daily occurrences teach us at the South the necessity of increasing our strength, physically and politically, and in the very proportion that our mineral and agricultural resources are developed, our substantial wealth and population increase, will be the security and permanency of our institutions, and their exemption from attack at home as well as abroad.

But it is not so much in respect to its bearing as a great sectional question, that the connecting of the Western and Eastern sections of your State in an indissoluble bond, assumes importance: it is to make one State and one people in old North Carolina, by the means of ready intercommunication and trade which now seems to animate the whole of her citizens, and this is an object worthy of her sons; for with the improvement of the approaches to her cities on the seaboard, which there is every reasonable hope of securing the means of effecting, especially in regard to Wilmington, and facilities of transportation to her mines of coal, copper and iron, and to enrich her agricultural districts—a prospect opens up before her even brighter than her most sanguine sons can now look forward to.

To do this without unnecessary injury to her other works of improvement, by an enterprise in which her people can all unite, is the province to those to whom her destiny is committed in future. That their combined wisdom will project some plans in addition to those already patronized by the State, to effect so desirable an object, their patriotism and intelligence affords sufficient guaranty.

That your assemblage, under so many favorable auspices, may exert an influence on these great events to the benefit of all cencerned, there is every reason to believe and hope for.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant.
W. W. HARLLEE.

LUMBERTON, June 30th, 1854

To the President and Members of the Charlotte Railroad Convention.

Having been appointed a delegate to your Convention, but being too feeble in health to undertake the trip, I thought it my duty to lay before your body my views on the subject. And first, I will say that the road ought to commence at this end of the route, at Whitesville Depot, running from thence to *Lumberton*, parallel with the road from Whitesville to Lumberton, it being almost a perfect level, with the finest kind of pine timber. From Lumberton it should go to Rockingham, that also being a fine level route, abounding in fine pine timber, good farms, &c. From Rockingham through Anson County, then through Union, and on to Charlotte. This, gentlemen, is the best and only route that can really make Wilmington a *city* and Charlotte a *city*—one a city on the coast, and the other a city on the hills.

I suppose Fayetteville will make an effort to get the road by that place. Fayetteville is out of the proposed route—that is her misfortune—and she should not blame us for trying to benefit ourselves, if in in promoting our own interest, we do not promote hers.

I am well acquainted with many of you, and I am also well acquainted with the route above stated, and I can say I know it to be the best route that can be proposed between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Let us have the Road. Good old Robeson County will do her part towards building it. So will all the counties named above.

I would most respectfully suggest that the Convention make arrangements to have the route surveyed, and a report thereof ready to be laid before the Legislature at its ensuing session. We should also insist on the State taking the usual amount of stock in our road.

I have now given you my views as one of the delegates from Robeson. It would have afforded me great satisfaction and pleasure to have done so in person. To have seen and conversed with my old friends and associates, after a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, would indeed have been a treat to me.

I will say this, when we get the road to this place, I pledge myself for a barbecue, and you must all come and partake with us; and when it gets to your town, if I am living and able to travel, I will pledge myself and friends in this quarter to visit you and assist at the same kind of a feast.

To conclude—let Wilmington and Charlotte be joined together by iron bands, and let those rails be laid on the soil of Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Anson, Union and Mecklenburg Counties.

I send my son to deliver this letter and be my proxy.

Yours, most truly,
THO. A. NORMENT.

JONESBORO', TENN., June 30, 1854.

To the President and Members of R. R. Convention at Charlotte:

The undersigned delegates of Washington County, Tennessee, appointed at a meeting of her citizens at the Court House in Jonesboro', on Monday last, sincerely regret their inability to attend and participate in the deliberations of your body; and this regret is increased by the lively interest our people feel in forming a speedy connection with the seaports of North Carolina, by the valley of the Watauga River, upon such point upon the State line as shall be ascertained to be most convenient and practicable for the two States.

It is natuial, as well from the parential relation which North Carolina sustains to Tennessee, as from considerations of mutual commercial advantage, that our States should become more closely and directly united than they have hitherto been, and that they should, thus unite, in the bonds of mutual prosperity, pursue the brilliant career of wealth, population and power that lies before them.

East Tennesse is far distant from the Atlantic and Gulf Cities, without navigable rivers or other facilities for communication with commercial points; surrounded by mountains she has been for more than half a century a "pent up Utica;" her energies paralyzed by the towering barrier to egress, with her products, with which Nature has surrounded her.

With a fertile soil—vast water-power for manufacturing purposes—a salubrious climate—mines and minerals whose extent and value it is imposible to estimate, and, in short, every element to make us a rich, happy and prosperous people, we have hitherto, for want of means of speedy and cheap intercommunication with commercial points, send out but a tithe of our surplus products.

North Carolina is most deeply interested in connecting her seaports with the growing West, and the rapidly increasing valuable products, agricultural, mineral and manufactured, of the interior States; for it may be laid down as an incontrovertible proposition that the wealth, population and commercial importance of the Atlantic cities are in proportion to the extent and fertility of the back country they represent, and whose products are due to the laws of transportation and trade. Then, let the cities of your Atlantic coast throw back their iron veins to the West and bring within the sphere of their commercial influence the product of that great region, and they insure at once their growth in wealth, population and commercial prosperity.

We invite you and shall welcome you to our State line at any point which we can reach by the Watauga Valley, to aid in this important and mutually advantageous connection.

If your State Legislature will enact the charter of the "Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Co.," which was granted by our Legislature, we have at once overcome half the difficulty in forming this connection.

The last Legislature of our State gave the Tennessee part of this line $8,000 per mile to iron and equip the road.

Our people feeling that the completion of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, will be realized at an early day, are turning their attention to the great enterprize which is to be the subject of your deliberations; and we feel an abiding confidence, that whatever may be needed in addition to the aid granted by our State to complete the work to the State *line*, can, and will be promptly subscribed and secured, whenever we are assured that your people will meet us, or whenever we are informed that the Charter for the road has been passed by your Legislature. It is important to us that the present Charter be passed by your Legislature, for it is under that Charter that we get the State aid, already secured to us.

We sincerely regret we were not able to attend your Convention—some of us, until within a day or two past, entertained the hope that we might be able to be with you. If it would meet the approbation of your meeting, we would venture to suggest that a meeting should be held in the month of September say the 15th, Morganton, N. C., at which time and place we would endeavor to send Delegates.

With a sincere desire that your meeting may realize the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends of the great enterprise, we are mutually interested in advancing. We are, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

A E JACKSON,	L C HOSS,
L C HAYNES,	L B CUNNINGHAM,
T A R NELSON,	WM H CROUCH,
R S OWENS,	Z L BRESSNE,
JOHN T BROZLY,	LAWSON LIFFORD,
A A BROZLY,	C H BEAN.
JAS. W DEADERICK.	

THE PACIFIC ARRIVED!

LATER FROM EUROPE!!

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Pacific has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th. She brings a large number of passengers, and a heavy freight.—Her political and commercial news is unimportant.—

MISCELLANEOUS.—No battles of importance had been fought.

The fleet had been temporarily withdrawn from Cronstadt.

Prussia is forcing Austria into negotiations.

Strong suspicions are entertained of Austria's good faith towards the allies.

MARKETS.—Cotton active and no change. We quote New Orleans Middlings at 5⅜; Upland Middling 5¼.

Flour—Western canal 35 a 36s.; Ohio 36s. a 36s. 6d. Corn—White and Yellow 34 a 36s.

Consols had declined to 91⅞.

FURTHER BY THE PACIFIC!

Advices were received to the 15th of June, giving details of the Spanish insurrection. They are very conflicting. The insurgents maintain themselves through the country.

The Russians are forming a camp of 30,000 between Bucharest and the Danube.

Col. Manteuffel had left for Berlin to conciliate the opposition to new peace negotiations.

It is rumored that the Czar will withdraw all troops into Russian territory during negotiations.

The London Herald announces the arrival at Madrid of an American agent authorized to purchase Cuba.

The fleet had withdrawn from within gunshot of Cronstadt.

The cotton brokers say there is no revival of the demand. The market is freely supplied, and buyers have the advantage.

Flour had declined one shilling. Corn steady.—Bacon one to two shillings lower.

STILL FURTHER BY THE PACIFIC.

The cholera was raging terribly at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt. These are the causes which influence Napier to withdraw the fleet.

It was rumored at London that a secret Russian Diplomatist had arrived.

Madrid was quite tranquil at last accounts. The Spanish rebels are retreating towards Andalusia

Arrival of the Steamer Illinois—Highly Important News—San Juan Bombarded and Burnt to the ground!!!

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Illinois has arrived with one million of dollars, and the California mails. Her news is quite important.

On the 14th, the Sloop of War Cyane, demanded satisfaction of the authorities at San Juan, for insulting Minister Borland. They refused peremptorily to apologize, when the town was immediately bombarded, and burnt to the ground. The people were spunk to the last, refusing to apologize. Not a house is left standing.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Black Warrior.

MOBILE, July 20.—The steamer Black Warrior arrived yesterday, with Havana dates to the 16th. She brings accounts of the loss of the iron steamer Grace C. Lee, from Wilmington, Del., bound to Nicaragua. She exploded her boiler on the 3d inst., two days after leaving Havana, off Cape Antonio, and sunk.—The Captain and crew were saved.

The markets were quiet. Sugar had advanced ⅛ real. Lard had advanced to 14½ cents in bbls., and 16 in kegs. Tobacco was firm—the crop being reported one third short.

The ship Japonica, from Philadelphia, had arrived at Havana.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The North Star has arrived with California dates to the 1st July. The news is favorable to the crops yielding largely, and will have grain to export.

Much excitement prevailed about the elections, and some fighting.

There was a large influx of Chinese.

The editor of the Stockton Journal, John M. Taber, killed James M. Mansfield, editor of the Republican, in a street fight.

Braggs' survey report that the whole route from San Diego is practicable for a rail road.

Markets quiet. San Francisco flour easier. Gallego and Haxall's brands $10 50 a $10 75.

There has been an earthquake at Panama with light damage.

The Illinois, with the mails, sailed on the 5th for Aspinwall.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Adams v Barnett, in equity, from Person, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Barnett v Barnett in equity from Person, dismissing the bill. Also, in Hinton v. Powell, in equity, from Wake. Also, in Smith v Thompson, from Davidson, affirming the Judgment.

By Pearson, J. In Lewis and Jackson v. Keeling, from Hertford, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Doe ex dem. Bohannan v. Shelton, from Stokes, affirming the judgment.

By Battle, J. In Thompson v. Bryan, from Wayne affirming the judgment. Also, in Doe ex Dem. Lawrence v. Pitt, from Edgecombe, re

From the London Times, July 6.

Revenue of Great Britain.

The revenue is so much an affair of War, that for one penny we spend upon our internal well-being and improvement, eleven go to the maintenance of our army and navy and to the cost of old wars. Though wealth has its evils—for abundance of money enhances the cost of nothing so much as that of war—yet without it, the bravest and strongest will only fight against desperate odds, and with it we are always able to fight another campaign. No further apology is necessary for congratulating the country on the abundance of the sinews of war, shown in the revenue returns for the quarter, and the proof they afford that war has not hitherto interfered, to any serious extent with our previous unprecedented prosperity.

The present position of the revenue, and the alterations bearing on the comparisons made in the quarterly statement, are familar to our readers, though sometimes conveniently forgotten by partisan writers. There is not a considerable branch of the revenue that was not dealt with last year so seriously as to bring the imputation of foolhardiness on our liberal and courageous Chancellor of the Exchequer. Tea, sugar, stamps of various kinds, assessed taxes, soap, have been the subjects of great and immediate reductions of the revenue, to be replaced only by the slow operation of the Irish Income tax and succession duty. For the revenue not to have fallen very seriously under these attacks is equivalent to a great increase under other circumstances. That is the agreeble state of things proved by the statement before us.

In the customs of the quarter there is a decrease of 367,494. Less could hardly be expected when it is considered that, besides reductions on more than a hundred lesser articles in the budget of 1853, the duty on tea has now undergone its second reduction to 1s. 6d. a pound. In the excise the decrease is 171,609, the immense revenue from soap having been abolished in the course of the twelve month. In both customs and excise it must be observed that the quarter with which the comparison is made was, for certain fiscal reasons, unusually productive. Notwithstanding the reduction in the duties on receipt stamps, newspapers, life insurances and other stamps, there is an increase of 30,485 in this branch of the revenue.

The very extensive educations in the assessed taxes have led to a decrease of only £74,556. The property tax, now augmented by the gradual and tardy receipts from the succession tax produces £48,567 more than appeared on this head for this quarter last year. In the Post Office, the variations of which are perhaps too much owing to matters of account and other temporary causes to tell one way or another, is an increase of £128,006; and in crown lands, equally clear from financial considerations, a decrease of £135,888. On the whole, the ordinary revenue of the quarter is less than that of the same quarter last year by £577,144; and, when extraordinary items are taken into account, the total decrease is £812,789.

So much for the quarter; and if our readers were not already aware that the previous quarters had shown more encouraging results, they might conclude that at this rate there would be a decrease of two or three millions on the whole year just ended. On the contrary, the decrease on the whole year is much less than that on the quarter. On the Customs it is £450,524; an the Excises, £435,336; on Taxes, £33,902; and on Crown lands, £132,888 On the other hand, on the Stamps of the year there is an increase of £48,076, on the Property and Succession Taxes, £435,165; and on the Post Office, £166,000. Thus, on the total ordinary revenue of the twelve months just ended, the decrease is only £430,376, which, when the extraordinary items are taken into account, becomes £474,369.

It is not to be expected that a revenue should always be actually increasing in spite of the most lavish reductions, in spite of a war with fifty millions of our customers, in spite of a general apprehension of approaching difficulties and expense, and —not the least consideration—in spite of wheat at 80s. a quarter. The wonder is that trade keeps up as it does, and the true account of that wonder is that the prosperity of the middle and the laboring classes is such as to countervail the embarrassments and fears of those more particularly affected by the present crisis of affairs. The west end shopkeepers says the season has been a bad one, and they account for it by saying that gentlemen and ladies whose relatives are gone to the war, or who find themselves about to pay a double income tax, are not in the humor to buy what they do not absolutely want. It may be so, though a casual visitor of the metropolis would hardly surmise that he saw any marks of depression, even in the more fashionable quarters, as compared with former seasons. The last return of the Board of Trade of which we gave the principal heads on Tuesday, seems to indicate that employment and expenditure, the two measures of material prosperity, are still on the increase. In most branches of manufacture we are still producing more than ever, and finding new customers to make up for the temporary absence of the old.

It is not to be disguised that war has, and must have, injurious effects on the employment and comfort of the people. Strange indeed would it be if so great an evil as the internecine hostility of nations should not affect those out of the range of its immediate operations. Mankind must not expect to arm one against the other, and to pollute the earth and sea with ten thousand homicides, without enduring some share of the miseries it thinks proper to inflict. It so happens, thus far, however, that war has hardly touched our workshops and our homes. Two fleets and a large army have left our shores, and we daily expect to hear the dread tipings of sanguinary collisions; yet trade, manufactures, the markets, the revenue, seem to go on as if nothing were the matter. The fabric of our industrial and commercial system is too strong to give way at the first blast of war.—So far from there being any panic, or even distrust, there is only too much confidence, and such "war prices" as are now quoted in the Stock Exchange, the corn markets, and other resorts of speculation or trade, were never known before. If this be not partly owing to free trade—a conclusion we by no means wish to press upon the sceptical—at least free trade has not prevented prosperity under circumstances usually found so adverse.

THE KYLE AND SCHUYLER FRAUDS.—A letter has been addressed by Mr. George L. Schuyler to the investigating committee of the Harlem Railroad Company, in which he points out a direct swindling operation of Kyle, the late transfer clerk, he having paid Kyle the value of twenty-one shares of Harlem stock, which the latter, instead of buying in the market, as directed, issued from the company, and pocketed the money.

The directors of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have invited holders of certificates of stock, to send in a statement of the same to the treasurer. H. Nichols, at Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Robert Schuyler, it will be recollected, was the transfer agent of this company, and some over-issue is feared to have taken place.

PREMIUM ON BABIES.—The Stark county, Ohio, Agricultural Society offers the following premiums for the finest babies at its next *cattle show*. Here is the list:

For prettiest baby, $5, and diploma to mother; for 2d prettiest baby, $2, and dip. to mother; for largest and heaviest child under 12 months old—age to be considered, $5 and dip. to mother; for 2d largest and heaviest child under 12 months old—age to be considered, $3 and dip. to mother; for 3d largest and heaviest child under 12 months old—age to be considered, $2 and dip. to mother.

The Cincinnati Times speaking of the programe, holds the following language in reference to this disgusting practice:

"When parents of immortals, citizens of Ohio, take their children along with their calves and pigs to an exhibition of fine cattle, without shame, and with boasting—then we will be ready to emigrate to—to—almost any heathen country."

Destructive Fire at Columbus, Ga.—COLUMBUS, GA. July 24.—A fire occurred in this city at two o'clock this morning, which destroyed the variety Works, involving a loss of $30,000 on which we regret to state that there was no insurance. The Palace Mill, also, caught fire in several placed, but it was eventually saved, having sustained but trifling injury.

MECHANICS AND LABORERS.—The Worcester (Mass.) Spy states that the scarcity of mechanics and laborers was never so great in Worcester at the present time. Carpenters readily obtain $2 per day, masons $2 25 and $2 50, and common laborers will look at nothing less than $1 25 for a day's work.

The Washington National Monument has now attained a height of 158 feet.

An Appeal to the Women of North Carolina.

A lady of South Carolina, styling herself "A Southern Matron," has nobly proposed that the women of the United States shall purchase Mount Vernon, and forever set it apart to the "memory of Washington." Through her influence, a feeling of the heart, which is surely common to all her sisters, has manifested itself in an organized form, to carry out this most worthy object. Her own State took the lead, and was followed by Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. In each of these States, Associations have been formed to collect the means which will be required to effect the purchase, and make all suitable arrangements in regard to it. Their efforts give bright promise of success, if such a cause needs anything but its own merit to secure success. It is an appeal to the great American heart; it touches its tenderest chords, making them vibrate to the lofty key-note of Liberty. By it woman's gratitude and woman's patriotism are made to glow, and she is carried back to the past, and realizes in her own soul the high thoughts and noble aims of her revolutionary mothers. They were animated by a love of liberty to be won; now, in its enjoyment, should or hearts swell and overflow with gratitude to its great defender, and make us hasten to consecrate the spot where rests all that was mortal of the "immortal Washington."—There is another incentive addressing itself to less worthy but powerful emotions of the human heart. There is danger that the Home of Washington may become the possession of money-loving speculators!—may be converted into a place of greedy strife for gain! Whose heart could be indifferent to the constant reproval of the busy hum? Whose brow would not give ready sign of her country's shame?

Daughters of North Carolina! the appeal is now made to you! To your fathers and brothers, husbands and sons belong the lessons of his political wisdom, and the emulation of his heroic example. But to preserve and hallow his home—to cherish all the tender recollections which cluster around it and endear it to the hearts of his people—is a work of the heart, and that belongs to Woman. It must not be said that the women of North Carolina are unmoved at the name of Washington—are insensible to the claims of a grateful patriotism, while their sisters are running a race of generous emulation to vindicate the proud name of their common country, in their veneration for the tomb of its "Great Father." Have they no reverence for the mighty dead? Does the memory of his glorious deeds, his great sacrifices, his wonderful achievements, excite no emotions in their souls, bring no sense of obligation to their hearts? Shall their country's fame and past history enrich the mind alone, and leave the heart untouched? Such things must not be said of the daughters of the home of Mecklenburg.—Come, then, and lay your offerings upon the great altar of Republican Liberty; make the grave of Washington the common property of all his children; make it the shrine of Liberty, to be visited by the just, and wise, and good of the land, "to refresh their patriotism, rekindle their love of constitutional liberty, and strengthen their resolutions of public duty." Then shall there be no fear of any attempt to enfeeble the sacred bonds of our Union, and to alienate one portion of our Confederacy from another.

To secure general and effective action in this work, and to allow all the pleasure of participating, the following plan is proposed: Some lady is to be selected in each County in North Carolina, to whom the general superintendence of the work for that county will belong, and it is expected that by her personal exertions she will excite an interest in the subject, and cause the name of every person to be procured who is willing to contribute. Many might be induced not only to subscribe themselves, but to make an offering in the names of departed relatives or friends, as a grateful tribute to their memories. It is desirable that the subscription lists shall contain the *full* name, residence, and sum given by each subscriber, and that donations in the name of those who have passed away, should be distinguished from the others. When all is done that can be accomplished, the subscription list, together with the amount received, shall be transmitted to the Governor of North Carolina, to be by him held subject to the order of the presiding lady for the State, and to be by her received, upon security for its faithful application to the object for which it was intended, viz: to show veneration for Washington.

By an etiquette established in other States New Hanover county is permitted to select the presiding lady for the State, who will have the general direction of the whole work, and will, with the presiding lady in each County, hold such correspondence from time to time as may be necessary. It is intended that the names, residences and sums given by each subscriber shall be enrolled in a book to be deposited among the archives of the State. It is hoped that heartfelt aid will be given to this good cause, and that all exertions to effect its object will be made in accordance with the character of our women, earnestly and zealously; but without any desire for publicity or notoriety.

A MATRON OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington, July 22d, 1854.

WEALTH OF NEW YORK.—According to the annual assessments of the value of real and personal property in New York city, the aggregate wealth of that place this year, is $463,021,734 72: being an increase since last year, of $48,390,351.

Hon. Smith Miller, member of congress from Indiana, who voted for the Nebraska bill, has again received the nomination of the democratic party in the first district. The new-fashioned "republicans" will find that they will miss their calculations as to the unpopularity of this bill.

FRAUD IN LARD.—The inspector of lard in Norfolk detected a few days ago, several heavy stones in kegs of lard received from Colerain, N. C. This is the second attempt at fraud in lard shipped from that place.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN.—The cargo of this steamer, ashore below New York, is said to be worth $2,000,000, the goods being intended for the fall trade. It is fully insured in New York and elsewhere The vessel is valued at $310,000, and insured for $300,000.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN TREASONABLE IN AMERICA.—The English Consul at Philadelphia gives notice that British subjects in the United States are held guilty of high treason, in case they should contribute to the Russian loan. In view of the disputed question as to how far Great Britain may claim emigrants to the United States as her subjects, this is a matter of much importance to many moneyed men in this country, of British birth.

HARD TIMES FOR TOPERS.—The town council of Marion, Ala., fixed the license for retailing liquor at $1,500 per annum, thinking that this would prevent applications. An enterprising individual was however, about to open a shop, even at this figure, when the council met again and raised the license to $3,000.

"My Dear," said an Irish gentleman to his wife, "I would rather the children were kept in the nursery when I am at home, although I should not object to their noise if they'd only be quiet."

THE FURNITURE BUSINESS IN BOSTON.—The Boston Post says the entire furniture business in Boston will amount in value from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000. There are some eight or ten establishments dealing in furniture and chairs, whose yearly sales range from $200,000 to $500,000.

AN EXPENSIVE "NIGGER."—Among other bills that have been rendered to the U. S. Marshal for services rendered in the case of Burns—are one for military services amounting to $9.000; one by the City of Boston for extra Policemen, amounting to $7.000; H. D. Parker's bill, amounting to $4,000; and the steam-tug John Taylor, $420. These are but a small number.—*Boston Mail.*

LARGE ICEBERG IN THE ATLANTIC.—Capt. Richards, of the British brig Queen, arrived at New York, from Limerick, reports that on the 2d inst., in lat. 48 27, lon. 48 43, he saw an iceberg about five miles in circumference and three hundred feet high. Such a cooler would be very acceptable in this latitude at the present time.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
By SEYBERT & DOYLE.

In the Lazarus Building, Wilmington, N. C.

BUILDERS, either in town or country, can be furnished with SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, of all descriptions, at prices to suit the times, and at the shortest notice. All orders will be attended to immediately

Also, all kinds of GLAZING done on reasonable terms.

April 5th, 1854 179-tf—31-tf

STRUGGLES FOR LIFE, or the Autobiography of a Dissenting Minister. Another supply of this popular Book received and for sale by J. T. MUNDS.

THE MYRTLE WREATH; or Stray Leaves Recalled, by Minnie Myrtle. Just received and for sale by J. T. MUNDS.

July 17

FACTS, WITHOUT COMMENT.
THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW THEM.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1852.

☞ Mrs. Hardey, No. 110 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years and that she used one vial of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

Mrs. Quigby, No. 182 Essex street, New York, under date of November 23, 1852, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months. She procured a bottle of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few days was as hearty as ever it had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and lose no time in procuring and administering Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.

P. S. This valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

For Sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Pills prepared by the celebrated Professor Holloway, are one of the greatest blessings ever discovered, for the alleviation of certain departments of human misery. Combining as they do some of the choicest offerings of the vegetable World, concocted under the supervision and knowledge of a highly scientific Gentleman, it is not at all strange that they have effected the most astonishing Cures. For any of that numerous class of complaints, growing out of an impure state of the blood, the Pills are marvellously happy and thorough in their action. There are few maladies which if treated early, will not be nipped in the bud by this Medicine, while for not a few, it is a positive specific.—Boston Bee.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ We are requested to give notice that Mr J. B. FRAZEL is a candidate for the Sheriffalty in Onslow county, at the ensuing election in August next. [May 18—37-taug

STRANGE DEVELOPEMENT.

Scientific Men are daily bringing to light, new Inventions, and the March of Progress is onward; persons BALD, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn, that Science and long research combined, have brought before the Public, the greatest WONDER OF THE AGE, in the Article of EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of Agents. Price $1,00 in large Bottles Sold by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Wholesale Agent for Wilmington and surrounding country. je 16 1m

☞NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, having resolved to retire from business, hereby informs the public that the firm of JOHN DAWSON & CO. has been dissolved.

He feels, however, that he cannot make this announcement without tendering to the citizens of Wilmington, and his customers generally, his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have so uniformly and continuously extended to him, through a long series of years.

His successors in business are Messrs. ANDREW MACLEAN and JAMES I. McCALLUM, for whom he solicits a continuance of the custom and confidence of his friends, and at whose store he can be found for the present, engaged in settling the affairs of the late partnership with which he was connected. JOHN DAWSON.

July 17th, 1854 267-1w—46-4t

☞ THE SESSION OF ROBESON INSTITUTE, commenced 3d of July, 1854. Rev George Brown Scott, a graduate of the University of Edinburg, Scotland, is Principal, and comes to us with letters of the highest recommendation both from Scotland and the State of New York. He is acquainted with the very best methods of teaching, and from his long experience and varied learning, we can recommend our School as inferior to none. The charge for classical scholars is $20; English $12, (with painting, drawing and embroidery, $20); Music $20; small children $6. W. N. WHITTED, Secretary.

July 21, 1854 46 4t

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—Owing to the state of dissatisfaction existing as regards the nominations by the last County Convention, we assume the responsibility of announcing JOHN D. POWERS as a candidate to represent us in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, knowing, that if elected, he will serve faithfully. MAMY VOTERS.

July 28 276-1t—471-t*

To the Citizens of New Hanover County.

THE Subscriber avails himself of this method to return his sincere and heartfelt acknowledgements to his fellow-citizens of this County, for the kind and generous support with which they have honored him, and to announce himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, on the first Thursday in August next, pledging himself to use every honorable effort to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore extended to him.

E. D. HALL.

July 11th, 1854 262—45-te

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DUPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DUPRE,
D. DUPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

OUR BOOK BINDERY.

OUR Book-Bindery is now complete in every article necessary to turn out work in a handsome and substantial style. Mr. Phillip Heinsberger, under whose charge our Bindery is placed, is a master workman, and we have no doubt will give satisfaction to our customers. People in this section of country now have an opportunity to procure binding with little or no trouble; and it rests entirely with the public whether the establishment shall be made permanent or not. We have done our part, and now look for the reward, which we hope to receive at the hands of a generous public, who have heretofore so liberally paronized us from the time of our location in Wilmington.

Our Bindery is in the building immediately South of the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street. Work may be left at the Journal Office, or at the Bindery

FULTON & PRICE.

Wilmington, June 14, 1854

OUR JOBBING FACILITIES.

☞ Having at last succeeded in procuring a sufficient number of printers, we are now prepared to execute every description of JOB WORK from a VISITING CARD up to Posters of the largest size, with much greater dispatch than ever before. Our Types and Presses are unsurpassed by any in North Carolina, and we are continually adding to our office every new and valuable improvement that is brought out. Our machinery is all of the latest patent, and procured within the year from the manufacturers. The greater portion of our types have also been received from the foundry within the same time, and have been selected by ourselves, so that our customers need not be afraid of anything old or old-fashioned. We have within the present month unpacked and added to our already extensive stock of jobbing materials, a very considerable amount of the newest and most valuable types and borders, suitable for every description of printing.

We can do Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, Show-bills, Bills of Lading, or any other kind of printing as handsomely as they can be done at the North. Our charges will be found moderate and uniform.

All work is under the personal supervision of one of the firm

FULTON & PRICE.

April, 1854.

New Schedules on the Wil. & Ral. and Wil. & Man. Rail Roads.

On and after Monday next, 12th June, the following Schedule will be in operation on the Wilmington & Raleigh and the Wilmington & Manchester Railroads:

Wilmington & Raleigh R. R.—First Train leaves at 6, A. M., and arrives at 7½, P. M. Second Train leaves at 3, P. M., and arrives at 6½, A. M.

Wilmington & Manchester R. R.—The Express Mail Train leaves here at 9, P. M., and arrives at 4, A. M. The Passenger Train leaves at 7½, A. M., and arrives at 2, P. M.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 9th, 1854.

$200 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the the 23d inst, four negro boys named as follows: CHARLES WINN, aged about 24; WILLIAM, aged about 17 years; JOHN, aged 14 years; JIM, aged about 12 years. The above boys are very well known as the children of Adam Winn. I think they intend trying to get to some free State. The above reward will be given for their delivery, or for their confinement in any jail in the State.

THOMAS BENNETT.

Mt. Olive, Wayne co., July 25, 1854.
Commercial and Fay. Observer copy 274-47-tf

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 22d inst., a Negro Man named MORGAN. He is about 30 years old, 5 feet high, yellow Complected; has a long beard; and will weigh about 160 pounds. He was raised near Greenville, N. C. Where he has a wife at Mr. James A. Brown's. He is supposed to be making his way to the above place. We will give a reward of $10 for his confinement in any jail so we can get him, or the same sum for his delivery to us. TAFT & BROTHER.

Near Conwayboro S. C. June 22d 1854. 253 tf 42 tf

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL

And The Flag of our Union—For Saturday, July 29th.—Just received and for sale by

July 25 S. W. WHITAKER.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 19th inst, by M. C. Collins, sq., Mr. WILLIAM M. MONROE, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Levi Costin, Esq.

Carolinian copy.

DIED,

In this County, on the 4th inst., THOMAS CULLIN, son of Robert M. and Margret A. Filyaw, aged three years and six months

At his father's residence, in Duplin county, on the 1st inst., GIBSON SLOAN MATTHIS, in the 25th year of his age. Death, at any time, is an afflicting visitor, but doubly so when it selects for its victim the young and hopeful, the severity of which is felt by the kind and affectionate parents, loving brothers and sisters, a numerous circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss. The subject of this notice embraced religion at Normal College, while at school, and in August last attached himself to the Baptist Church, of which he remained a worthy member until his death.

He bore his affliction with christian resignation and fortitude, and remarked he was not afraid to die, and laid his hand upon his heart, and said, here is a heart that will never, never die: related to those around his Christian experience. Thanked his God, and his mother for her pious instruction, and exorted his relations and friends to meet him in heaven. He then raised his hand and pointed up, and said, "Ere long I shall be there, where no sorrow, sickness or pain will be felt—nothing but one eternal joy, and that to all Eternity. And then died with the assurance of a blest immortality.

The Recorder and Christian Advocate please copy.

In Sampson county, on the 1st inst., MARGARET, daughter of James T. and Margaret Matthis, aged 13 years.

By the death of this estimable young lady society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, at a time when its full value and loveliness were day by day becoming more clearly revealed. To her parents the bereavement is still deeper and more irreparable. In her the innocent glee of the child was sweetly mingled with the expanding intellect, and chastened by the dawning thoughtfulness of riper years. Her bright presence was the light of her home and the joy of her fond parents Their hearts are, and must be, filled with anguish; but their consolation is in knowing that, though lost to them here, she has found a brighter and a purer home in the bosom of her God.

At the residence of his son, in Nash county, on Tuesday last, JAMES S. BATTLE, Esq., Aet: 68 years.

Among the citizens who have given tone and character to the county of Edgecombe, both at home and abroad, the deceased had for a long time held a prominent place. Few men have lived who commanded more universal esteem—few have died followed by more general regret. Though conspicuous for nearly half a century, for wealth, intelligence and social position—and participating actively in all the public concerns of his county—such was the calm benignity of his nature—such the mild and placid cast of his character—that he disarmed envy of its rancor, and died without an enemy.

Frequently urged by his friends to accept positions of honor and emolument, he always firmly but temperately declined, and he presents the rare example of a man of his intelligence always taking a lively interest in public matters, yet never seeking or accepting office—always ready to assist in the elevation of others, but refusing the proffered honors himself.

He was as sincere a man as ever lived. He was simple and severe in his habits, unostentatious in his manners, and pride had no place in his heart

Many moons will wane, and many long years will roll their ceaseless round, ere his place will be filled or his loss supplied. The public will remember him as the plain and unpretending citizen, ever obedient to the laws, punctual in all his engagements, and discharging with firmness and fidelity, every trust committed to his charge. His friends will think of him as the good man, the model citizen, the unaffected Christian, the warm-hearted companion. The poor, who were the recipients of his bounty, (always bestowed with an unseen hand,) will weep over the loss of their benefactor and friend—one who was capable of feeling another's woes, who was liberal without ostentation and char table without display.

And, finally, his children, (to whom he was all in all,) as the kind and indulgent parent, the fond father always solicitous for their happiness and welfare.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed him in, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, THIS WAS A MAN!"—COM.
[*Tarboro' Southerner*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—July, 1854.

ARRIVED.

July 24—steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

25—steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

July 25—steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos J Lippitt.

26—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H Vanbokkelen.

July 26—steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 70 bundles paper, 7 bbls. flour, 150 do. spirits turpentine.

steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

schr. S. L. Davis, Lewis, from Savannah, in ballast, to T. C. Worth.

27—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Vanbokkelen.

steamer Fairy, Covert, from Fayetteville, to J. E. Metts.

CLEARED.

July 25—Brig Julia Pason, Giles, for Bath, Me., by J H Chadbourn & Co.; with 98,000 feet lumber.

schr Lizzie Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber, naval stores, &c.

schr Mary Isabella, Summers, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber, &c.

steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W P Elliott.

steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

July 25.—Schr Lillie Sanders, Norton, for Philadelphia, Geo Harriss; with 14 bales waste, 16 do sheeting, 25 do yarn, 60 bbls tar, 207 do spirits turpentine, 411 do rosin, 31,013 feet lumber.

Schr E L B Wales, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 44 bbls rosin, 96,580 ft lumber.

26—steamer Chatham, McRae, for Fayetteville, by T C & B G Worth.

steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos J Lippitt.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

Brig Mermaid, Lassen, for South America, by Adams, Bro & Co; with lumber.

July 27.—schr. Louisine, Neal, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Augustus Moore, Bell, for Norfolk, Va, by A. Morgan; with 100 bbls. pitch, 35,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Duplin county, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of LEWIS, aged about 22 years, spare built, black complexion, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Jackson May, of Nash county, N. C. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.

Kenansville, N. C., July 24th, 1854 47-tf

TO THE LADIES.

KAHNWEILER & BRO., respectfully inform the Ladies of Wilmington, and the adjoining country, and their numerous customers, that they are selling off their Summer Stock at reduced prices, so as to make room for their LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, imported by themselves direct from the Manufacturing places in Europe. Persons that are in want of goods, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as great inducements will be offered to close their Summer Stock.

Also, in addition to their large stock of Fancy Dress and Staple Goods, you will find a good assortment of Superior READY MADE CLOTHING to suit all ages. All will be sold at Reduced Prices. Wholesale buyers are particularly invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as it will be to their advantage to buy of us.

July 27th, 1854 47-1m

NEXT WEEK

WE shall go North to purchase Fall Supplies, &c. All monies due us must be paid by Thursday, the 3d day of August SCOTT & BALDWIN.

FLOUR! FLOUR!—25 Barrels Fine and Superfine Fayetteville, for sale by

July 27, 1854 PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

RESTON & TOWNSHEND,
Grocery and House Furnishing Concern.

JUST RECEIVED, 25 cases of Claret, pints and quarts, Philadelphia Ale, Philadelphia Porter, Scotch Ale, London Porter. A new supply of Cordial, Wines, Cigars, &c.; Pudding Boilers, Scotch Snuff, Coffee Urns, Oyster Knives, Rope Mats, Chain Mats, Manilla do., Tea Kettles, Prunes, Figs, all kinds of Extracts, Pickles, Chafing Dishes, Tin Foot Tubs, Cup Tubs, Milk Pans, Maccaroni, Vermicilli.

☞ Besides, Eggs being scarce and high, a fresh supply of Genuine *Shanghai Egg* Powder—one paper equal to six *eggs*, and bread made by these are warranted to raise a *shank higher* (Shanghai,) than any others.

July 26, 1854.

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

5 CASKS Sherry Wine,
1 Pipe Port, "
2 Half "London" "
1 Qr. " "
2 half-Pipes Old Crawford Madeira Wine,
4 " Cooking " "
1 qr-Cask Sweet Malaga "
2 " Muscat "
2 half-Pipes Otard, Cupy & Co. Brandy,
2 eighth-Casks Champagne "
1 Cask Old Peach "
4 Pipes Cognac "
1 Bbl. Jam. Rum
4 " Hammond Whiskey,
4 " Double-distilled "

For sale low, by PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

July 26, 1854 275

THE MYSTERIES OF A CONVENT,

By a noted Methodist Preacher, recently published. A second supply received this morning and for sale at

July 25th. S W WHITAKER'S

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of Duncan Clark, dec'd., on Saturday, the 12th day of August next, all of the Stock of Hogs and Cattle, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Plantation Tools of all kinds, belonging to the estate of said deceased.

J. H. CLARK, *Executor.*

July 20th, 1854 270-t12aug—46-2t

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. CARR will leave Wilmington, on or about the twenty-fourth of July, for a Northern tour. He intends to be absent about four weeks. [June 27, '54—251-2m

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	25	@	26
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	17	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	15	@	16
Laguayra	13	@	14
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	10½	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	8¾
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	1 10	@	1 16
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 15	@	2 50
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	7 50
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	@	00
do. No. 2	@ 0	@	00
do. No. 3	@ 6	@	50
do. No. 4	@ 6	@	00
Shad, Ocean	00 @00	@	00
Herrings, East	3 75@	4	00
do. N.C. roe	5 75@	6	00
do. do. cut,		0	00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	3 75	@	4 50
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00	@	14 00
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00
Fayetteville	9 00	@	9 25
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	97	@	1 00
Oats	00	@	70
White Beans	1 10	@	1 25
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	1 15
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4¼	@	4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern. ret	1 40	@	1 55
Northern ret	1 20	@	1 35
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	0 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	34	@	35
N. E. Rum	40	@	42
Gin	42	@	45
Brandy, apple	42	@	45
do. peach	65	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M. (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	10 00	@	11 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	20	@	22
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5¾	@	6
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Turpentine,			
*Virgin dip	3 10	@	3 25
Yellow dip	3 00	@	3 25
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar	2 50	@	2 85
Pitch	0 00	@	2 00
Rosin, No. 1,	1 75	@	2 75
do. No. 2,	1 10	@	1 37½
do. No. 3,	1 00	@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp,			
℔ gallon	00	@	42
Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	1 95
Linseed, raw	00	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	0 00	@	0 00
Irish, do	1 00	@	1 25
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	4 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,		

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 24, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

The Edney Affair.

The Raleigh Star says: "The Wilmington Journal is completely disgusted with the General," (meaning Edney.) The Star ought to have said "Generals," if its intention was to represent our meaning correctly. The conclusion of our remarks upon the subject were as follows: After giving the revelation of the attempted bribery or undue influence with which General Edney says that General Dockery was mixed up, we say:

"It is a pretty revelation as it stands. Of course, no efforts are left untried to prove Edney a reprobate. Well, we don't know that he is not, but that's not our business—it is their's. He is their man—General Dockery's man—the man who was to turn the mountains upside-down for them—to aid in defeating Gov. Reid and to get a chargeship and four hundred dollars. Let them settle the matter as they can. It is a hard affair as it stands. We wouldn't touch it with a forty-foot-pole. Let the Generals, Dockery and Edney, fight it out. It is small difference which whips. *Arcades ambo.* Hard cases, both of them."

We publish, in another column, a letter from Mr. Clingman, showing conclusively by the letter of Mr. Everett, Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, at the time the Edney difficulties occurred, that these difficulties were in consequence of the Fagg letter, although that is now sought to be denied; and further, by the note of Mr. Ashe, that the statement that Edney's letter had been read in the Cabinet and that it satisfied every member of the Cabinet that the charges against Edney were groundless and malicious; and the last letter of Mr. Everett to Edney assigns as a reason for his recall, the fact that the President had determined to recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for a full Minister to the States of Central America, instead of Charge d'Affaires, as then provided for. There is no mention made of any charges against Edney. The Fayetteville Observer, with its accustomed rancor towards a man whom it has before attempted to injure and vilify, used the following language with reference to Mr. Ashe:

"Next we have a certificate from W. S. Ashe, the man who, endeavoring to injure Gen. Dockery, has already figured in false certificates, with false quotations from the Journal."

This is simply malignant, without the shadow of sense. Who could expect to mislead or deceive any body by false quotations from the Journal, or the Congressional Globe, giving day and date, volume and page? The very fact of giving these as Mr. Ashe does, precludes the possibility of any such intention. The Observer knows that the Journal fully sustains the substantial points made, by Mr. Ashe. The past history of the Observer shows how ready it is to indulge in such insulting language, towards prominent Democrats. It does not show the same alacrity in giving the satisfaction presumed to be due in such cases, as its course towards Mr. Ashe and others will show.

Awful Smartness.

Under the heading of "Extraordinary Despatch," the Herald of yesterday talks as foolishly as it is possible for a paper to talk, about the handbill printed and distributed in Brunswick county, intended to keep before the people the fact that, after having been ably advocated by Mr. Ashe, the bill, making an appropriation of one hundred and forty thousand dollars for the Cape Fear Bar, had passed the House of Representatives on the 10th inst., by a vote of 110 to 28, and that, consequently, the charges of inefficiency preferred by Gen. Dockery and his party friends against Mr. Ashe, and the Democratic party, were without foundation in fact, and contradicted by the event and the records of Congress.

The Herald seems at a loss to understand how a handbill could be printed to the order of Democrats of Brunswick county, setting forth these facts on the day the news was received here. It says: "How the Democrats of Brunswick, thirty miles off, could hear of the passage of the Bill," etc. Now, bless your heart, Brunswick is *not* thirty miles, nor three miles off. But did it never strike the Herald as possible that Democrats of Brunswick might be in Wilmington at the time, as was actually the fact, and that one of them did actually and truly get the handbills and carry them to Brunswick county?

Again, did it never strike the Herald that if the case had been different—if we had actually printed and sent off the handbills ourselves, on our own hook, we would never have dreamt of making any mystery about it. The handbill don't contain a word or thought that has not been printed and insisted upon in our paper, and that will not be further insisted upon; and we would take pleasure in adopting every honorable means to combat erroneous impressions, where we knew that an effort was made to create them for electioneering purposes. The facts about the handbill are, however, as we have stated them above. Perhaps if the Herald will make diligent enquiry, it may discover the particular Democrat who was in town and got the bills. It will afford a valuable exercise for that spirit of investigation which has already been so successful in hunting up mares' nests.

Talking of electioneering publications, why is it, when the Herald is so anxiously enquiring into the nature of the work done in our job office, that it says nothing about certain speeches of a certain Congressman—Brown of Mississippi—said to have been printed at the Herald office for Mr. Russell, the Whig candidate in Brunswick, and intended for circulation during the campaign, and actually circulated by that gentleman?

Messrs. Bragg and Dockery at Charlotte.

We seldom or never publish partizan statements or accounts of discussions between candidates, and we know that the public are generally, and perhaps justly, suspicious of such. We have seen, however, a private letter from a gentleman who was a delegate to the Charlotte Convention, received by a near relative in this place, which partakes nothing of the electioneering character—was never intended for the public eye—and is chiefly devoted to private matters. From it we are permitted to made the following extract:

"An account of our trip to Charlotte would hardly be interesting to you; and the proceedings of the Convention you will see shortly in the papers. I was more pleased with the discussion at Charlotte, between Mr. Bragg and Gen. Dockey, than with anything else that transpired in my travels. Mr. Bragg was so far ahead of General Dockery—so far beyond my conception of him—that I was perfectly delighted. I certainly never heard such a one-sided argument, or series of arguments, in my life, and certainly never saw such a used up man as was General Dockery; he actually appeared to me to be depressed in spirits, after his discomfiture."

These are the private and candid opinions of an intelligent man, written to a gentleman of similar political views with himself, and with no object but to convey a truthful impression of things as they appeared to him. We confess that we prefer them greatly to the excited stories gotten up for newspapers, or spread abroad for public effect, especially as they agree perfectly with the accounts given by candid Whigs, themselves, of the first meeting between the candidates, at Fayetteville, and of private accounts we have received of other meetings. We would put our readers on their guard against these "high-falutin" narratives about General Dockery.—He is, in no form or shape, able to cope with his competitor.

The Cape Fear Bill a Law.

It will be seen that on Saturday last the President sent into the Senate a message giving his approval to the Bill appropriating $140,000 for the removal of the obstructions at the mouth of our River. He believes it but simple justice that the General Government should undo any evil she has done.—The protection of her works has done injury to our harbor. That injury she is bound to repair. The approval of this bill is not to be considered a precedent for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors by the General Government. The inference is unavoidable that the River and Harbor bill is destined to a certain veto. The objects of our bill met fully the views of the President. Its title did not—nor did it in fact express these objects. Hence the necessity of the message, to avoid misconstruction.

For the last few days our community has been kept in a state of natural but unnecessary excitement by the awful and oracular vaticinations of a member of the Swiss corps of Washington city letter-writers, whose prophetic revelations enlighten the readers of the Baltimore Sun, over the signature of "Ion." He, with other members of the by-no-means-mysterious order of Know-every-things, has been assuring the world in general that "the President is preparing a veto," "the President will certainly veto the Cape Fear bill," etc. The marvellous man of the New York Herald—never behindhand when there is a chance for propagating a false rumor—caught up the tune, and other small potatoes re-echoed it, until something of a panic on the subject was gotten up even here.

The motives of these good people we need not attempt to analyze, although it might not be difficult fully to account for the course of "Ion," whoever the aforesaid "Ion" may be. It is sufficient for us to say, however, that this affair only confirms us in the opinion we have always entertained with regard to the great body of Washington correspondents—that they are totally unworthy of having any reliance placed in them or their statements. That their pretended knowledge of official movements or intentions is a bald assumption;—the gossip of the bar-room, or the temporary confidence of some politician, who may wishe to engage their venal services, being their only stock in trade, combined, of course, with much impudence, and other elements of a congenial character, "too tedious to mention."

But let these things pass. They amount to little or nothing save in their effects in disturbing the public mind. When, last week, we gave the positive assurances which we did, that the President would give our bill his sanction, we had authority for so doing which was beyond doubt or question. The only hesitation at any time was in regard to the title of the bill, as will be seen by the accompanying message.

From the Washington Union of the 23d inst.

The President's Message.—The Cape Fear River Bill Approved.

The bill recently passed by Congress, appropriating one hundred and forty thousand dollars for the further improvement of Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, was signed on yesterday by the President, and returned to the Senate. It is well known that this measure differs from the ordinary propositions to make appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, in the fact that the obstruction in Cape Fear river is the result of an act of our government. This feature in the case was well understood in both houses of Congress, and contributed largely to the passage of the bill. If the fact alluded to had been stated in the bill, its approval by the President would have required no explanatory message; but, in consequence of this omission, it was incumbent on him, to prevent misconstruetions or erroneous inferences, to accompany his approval with the statement of the reason on which it was given. The reason assigned by the President addresses itself so forcibly to the common sense of every man that it cannot fail to be entirely satisfactory. This act cannot be regarded as a precedent, except in cases where the government, as in this case, has caused the obstruction. In all such cases the propriety of the appropriation will be readily conceded. We need scarcely add that the approval of the Cape Fear bill, under the circumstances, cannot be construed into a recognition by the President of the power to make appropriations by Congress for rivers and harbors generally. The following is the message of the President, accompanied by the bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have this day given my signature to the act "making further appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina."

The occasion seems to render it proper for me to deviate from the ordinary course of announcing the approval of bills by an oral statement only, and, for the purpose of preventing any misapprehension which might otherwise arise from the phraseology of this act, to communicate, in writing, that my approval is given to it on the ground that the obstructions, which the proposed appropriation is intended to remove, are the result of acts of the general government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, July 22d, 1854.

An act making further appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the year ending 30th June, 1855, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the superintendency of the Secretary of War, for the continuation of the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina, at or near its communication with the ocean.

Approved July 22, 1854.

"BASE INGRATITUDE.—The Locofocos at Wilmington have issued a handbill and given it a wide circulation *out of town*, in which, in flaming capitals, they claim great credit for Mr. Ashe, for the passage of the bill appropriating $140,000 for their Bar, and *entirely omit all mention of or allusion to Mr. Badger!* Here is justice!—Locofoco justice! Shall we say Wilmington justice?"

The above paragraph from the last Fayetteville *Observer*, is untrue in letter and in spirit, in fact and in utterance. The heading is untrue, as applied either to the Democrats of Wilmington or to the people of Wilmington as a body, irrespective of party.—It is untrue that the "Locofocos" at Wilmington have issued a handbill, such as described. The handbill was printed in Wilmington for the use of Democrats of Brunswick county. Would the Observer have the work done in Fayetteville? It was issued with no view of doing injustice to Mr. Badger. Gen. Dockery had made a charge against Mr. Ashe's efficiency, as a Representative, in this matter. Mr. Russell, the whig candidate for the Commons, in Brunswick County, had, in the course of the canvass, made disparaging reference to the Democratic party and the Democratic members of Congress from this District, in connection with the Cape Fear Appropriation. The handbill simply combats this injustice done to Mr. Ashe and the Democratic party. It simply speaks of the passage of the appropriation *through the House*, of which body, we believe, Mr. Badger is not a member. Mr. Badger's exertions, in favor of the bill were well known and not disputed. They had been acknowledged—warmly acknowledged—by the resolutions of a large town meeeting held here, and published in this paper. Full justice had been done Mr. Badger, and no body wished to deprive him of it.

Could the Observer, even in political discussion, neglect an opportunity of taking a fling at Wilmington? It would seem that it could not.

"My son," said the elder Spriggles to Spriggles junior, thinking to enlighten the boy on the propagation of the hen species, "my son do you know that chickens comes out of eggs.

"*Du* they?" replied Spriggles junior, as he licked his plate. "I thought eggs come out of chickens."

Thus ended the first lesson.

North Carolina Railroad.

At the General Meeting of the Stockholders, held in Hillsboro', on the the 13th inst., the resolutions to accept the amendments to the Charter—which were rejected at the previous Annual Meeting, but, upon a re-consideration, had been postponed to this meeting—were taken up and again rejected, and a substitute adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of five Stockholders to confer with the next Legislature upon the expediency of adopting a suitable scale of voting, and also to ask for such other amendments to the Charter as may be deemed advisable. The vote against the resolutions accepting the the amended Charter was 4,489 to 3,728. The substitute was adopted by a vote of 4,699 to 3,603.—Those who spoke in favor of accepting the amendments to the Charter were Messrs. Graham, Swain, Morehead and Murdock; those who opposed it were Judge Saunders and General Alexander McRae. At present, the voting is purely by stock, each share counting one. The amended Charter proposed a system of scaling similar to that inserted in the Charter of the old Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad Company. This would have had the practical effect of throwing the whole power of the private stock into the hands of two or three Counties of small aggregate subscription, but so divided as to be very slightly, if at all, affected by the proposed system of scaling. Hence the opposition of the large Stockholders from the East and from Rowan and other Counties on the line.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the President and Directors of the Company to take such steps as they may deem necessary and proper for the purpose of raising the sum of one million of dollars for the prosecution and completion of the Road and equipping the same, either by opening books for new stock, or by borrowing money on the credit of the company, or on the mortgage of its works; and also authorizing the President and Directors to confer with the Legislature at its next session as to the best means of raising said sum, with a full power and authority to adopt such measures as may be then determined on.

One Day.

The Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina is emphatically one of those positions which hold out no inducements in the way of profit to aspirants. It is generally, if not always, a losing business, not only in the inadequacy of the compensation, but in the sacrifices which a candidate has to make in giving up his business or profession to enter the field, and the long and arduous canvass over an area of some six hundred miles in length by over two hundred in breadth, undertaken in the very heat of summer, in one instance, at least, that of the lamented Hoke, life itself being the forfeit.

While such are the toils and sacrifices borne by our candidate, we trust that no Democrat will think it too much to devote *one day* to the success of the party to which he belongs, and in whose triumph he would rejoice. In going to the polls he makes no sacrifices, but simply exercises a right which is dear to him, and discharges a duty which is incumbent upon every free citizen. Let any one who feels such apathy as might prevent his going to the polls, reflect upon the sacrifices made by Mr. Bragg for the party, (for we repeat, no feeling of self could induce any man to make the sacrifices he has made,) and he will be ashamed of such apathy, while he must feel at the same time that by neglecting to vote he voluntarily and of his own accord disfranchises himself. We sincerely trust that none will be found thus faithless to themselves, to their own rights, and their own duties.

"From the first, we regretted the nomination of Gen. Dockery," says the Wilmington Journal. We have not the smallest doubt of that. The Journal is getting to be quite communicative. About three weeks hence, the Journal will have occasion to repeat the confession.—*Fay. Observer.*

As usual, the Observer quotes but to misrepresent. If it had meant to do otherwise, it would have added that we regretted it on account of the style of electioneering it necessarily, introduced in conformity with the known antecedents of the whig candidate—his bullying way—his rough-and-tumble manner towards his competitors, even of his own party;—having once driven the regular whig nominee for Congress from the field by such means and forced himself in in his place. We regretted that a great party had been driven to nominate a man whose friends were forced to brag of his wealth and apologise for his "edication," and we regret it still. It was unworthy a party having in its rank so much of ability and mental cultivation as the whig party of North Carolina can unquestionably boast.

Further Foreign News by the Niagara.

By yesterday's mail we received the details of news by the Niagara, whose dates from Liverpool are to the 8th, but find little in addition to what has been given already by telegraph:

VIEWS OF THE WAR.—The London News is not reconciled to the conduct of the war against Russia, and the alliance with Austria. It says:

"The Russia organ which has all along done what it could for the Czar, and that it dared against England, sings a loud song of triumph over the alliance of this country with the Court of Vienna. Well may that, and all organs of despotism, rejoice. The alliance is one fatal to those hopes of progress, fatal to those desires for the extension of rational freedom which encouraged us when the war began. The alliance is good for Austria, bad for England; good for Vienna, and Petersburg and Berlin—bad for Paris, London, Pesth, Warsaw and Milan. And of bad omen also for that wise and honorable, and durable peace which we must all desire as the best end of a conflict begun for the vindication of a principle—if not waged with the vigor that was demanded."

And, in another article, it says:

"Austria has been allowed, in the present case, to step in to try and save the Czar, if possible, from the full consequences of his criminalities in Turkey. She has been permitted to act as the ally of the Sultan without having first broken off diplomatic relations with the Czar, has been compelled, by force of Turkish valor, to surrender, and unless she is checked, will assuredly retrieve the shattered fortunes of dispotism on the Danube."

The news says it is in the Baltic, and not the Black Sea, that blow which the Autocrat will feel can now be struck.

"But to realize anything like these results, we want the certainty that a sufficient French army will really be landed on the shores of the Baltic, and, above all, that an ample pledge for the vigorous prosecution of hostilities shall be given before Parliament is allowed to adjourn. A ministerial feeler was yesterday thrown out about an early prorogation. Ministers want to get the country and the war into their own hands, that they may work out their tortuous policy in silence, free from the liability to awkward questions in St. Stephen's.

The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle, writing on the evening of the 6th, says:—"The appointment of General Baraguay d'Hilliers to the command of the French *corps d'armee* about to be sent into the Baltic has taken the public here by surprise, as very few people were aware that a land expedition was contemplated in that quarter. It is believed that these troops will form only a portion of the host by which Russia is threatened in that quarter, and that the French troops will be joined not only by an English expeditionary corps, but by a Swedish army. Without the active aid of the Swedish force as that to be sent from France, even when joined by some English troops, would be of little avail without a Swedish army. It is therefore considered certain that England and France have received assurances of the active assistance of Sweden against Russia; and that the Czar runs the risk of losing Finland on the one side, whilst he is sure of losing the Crimea on the other."

The "Journal de St. Petersburg" of 30th of June, contains the following notice of the chief of police, published by the Emperor's order, with a view to calm the minds of the people:

"The enemy's fleet amounting to thirty sail, appeared on the 25th of June about 20 miles from Cronstadt. On the 27th several steam vessels of war approached the light-house near the Island of Cronstadt, but up to the present time the enemy has shown no disposition to attack Cronstadt, where every measure has been taken to receive them."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—It appears to be the opinion of naval officers here, and indeed, I believe of the Minister of Marine, that the approach of admiral Napier to Cronstadt is less for the purpose of an attack on that fortress than to make a reconnoisance.

The Treaty between the United States and the Empire of Japan.

The Senate of the United States, on Saturday, ratified the treaty recently concluded by Com. Perry, on behalf of our government, with the Empire of Japan. The following is a copy of this important document:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, done at Kanagawa, the 3d day of March, 1854, and of Kayie the seventh year, third month, and third day.

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a Treaty, or General Convention of Peace and Amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers upon the Commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, Special Ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the august Sovereign of Japan has given similar full power to his Commissioners, Hayashi, Dia-gakau-no-kami, Ido, Prince of Tsns-Sima, Izawa, Prince of Mimasaki, and Udono, Member of the Board of Revenue.—And the said Commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America, on the one part, and the Empire of Japan, upon the other part, and between their people respectively, without exceptions of persons or places.

ART. 2. The Port of Simoda, in the Principality of Idzu, and the Port of Hakodade, in the Principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately upon the signing of this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [*Note.*—A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish payment for, which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

ART. 3. Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked upon the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and convey their crews to Simoda or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them; whatever articles the shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.

ART. 4. Those shipwrecked persons, and other citizens of the United States, shall be free as in other countries, and not subject to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

ART. 5. Shipwrecked men, and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are in Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles or (*ri*) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda marked on the accompanying chart hereto appended; and shall, in like manner, be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

ART. 6. If there be any other sort of goods wanted or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.

ART. 7. It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

ART. 8. Wood, water, provisions, coal and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner.

ART. 9. It is agreed that if, at any future day, the Government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations, privileges or anvantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that those same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

ART. 10. Ships of the United States shall resort to no other ports in Japan but Simoda and Hakodade, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

ART. 11. There shall be appointed by the Government of the United States consuls or agents, to reside at Simoda at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty, provided that either of the two Governments deem such an arrangement necessary.

ART. 12. The present convention, having been concluded and only signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the august Sovereign of Japan, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner, if practicable.

In the faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Emperor of Japan, aforesaid have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagwa, this 3d day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1854, Kayei the seventh year, third month, and third day.

[Signed by the Commissioners.]

[From the New York Daily Mercury, July 14.]

"MARRIED YESTERDAY." Everyday in the journal that with the first gleam of the sun is flung within our portals, we read this little sentence! "Married yesterday, So and So." Every day there is a wedding feast in some of the mansions of earth; a clasping of hands and union of hearts in the dim aisles of some holy temple; a pledging of eternal love and constancy during all the hours that are yet to come down, like spring flowers, upon Life's pathway. Each day some new marriage crown is put on, and she that wears it, leaning upon him whose love is the brightest jewel set amidst its leaves, steals away from the "dear old home," and nestles tremblingly in the fairy set where Love's hand has trained the honeysucles, over the latticed porch, and placed Æolian lyres in all the casements.

"MARRIED YESTERDAY." There are pearls and gold shining now amid the flowers that fringe Love's pathway, and stars gleaming like great chandeliers in the firmament of Hope. There are harps tinkling now, whose melody is sweeter than the sound of evening bells, and joys falling like a shower of amethysts upon the hearts that yesterday were wed. Life now is become beautiful; the soul soars upward from the dust, like a dove loosed from its cage; there is melody in every breeze and every place; yea, there are angels in every path, with crownings for those who are pressing onward with song and prayer.

"MARRIED YESTERDAY." It seems now a long distance to the grave—a long road to the final rest.—But soon the shadows will come, and life lose its summer bloom. Then, as the patter of tiny feet is heard about the grandfather's house, and little bairns cluster about his knee, who were "married yesterdey," mayhap will turn back to the records of the Past, weeping silently the while, remembering that their summer is gone, their harvest ended and that soon, gathering up their sheaves, they must pass beyond the gates of pearl, where there will evermore be but one marriage—that of the Lamb with his chosen people.

The Washington Star learns that the talented and popular Mayor, Wm. H. Polk, late a member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Tennessee, will soon espouse Miss Lucy Williams, of Warrenton, N. C.

Getting Into Society.

The Philadelphia Ledger seems to be resolved to reform society at the North. It has the largest circulation of any daily paper in the world, and may succeed. Its last article on the subject is as follows:

GETTING INTO SOCIETY.—It is related, by Bayle St. John, that when the cholera made its appearance in Paris, in 1849, it was confined to the workmen and others most exposed. But, after a while, it began to attack the wealthier class. One morning, while Bayle St. John was making a call at an aristocratic mansion, a bear-eyed croaking old countess hobbled in. "This is dreadful," was her breathless salutation, "the pestilence is making progress. When the people only were attacked it was all very well, they were punished for their sins. But the matter is now becoming more serious. The disease is beginning to invade the ranks of *society*. Monsieur le Marquis —— died this morning." We naturally laugh at the terror of the old countess, who, firm in her belief that her order was made of different stuff from the mass of the people, was almost paralyzed to find that, nevertheless, it could not escape from the cholera. But a little observation will convince us that a similar spirit of caste exists even in our own Republic, though not, perhaps, in quite so extravagant a shape. There are Americans who talk about "being in society," just as complacently as the most arrogant aristocrat of the Faubourg St. Germain.—Nor is this all. There are ten times as many, who, without being members of our self-constituted exclusiveness, do all they can, practically, to nourish this feeling of social cast, of intriguing to achieve a footing in what they call "society." The haughty airs of the first, so incompatible with the spirit of our institutions, is censurable enough; but the cringing servility of the last, so disgraceful to human nature itself, is a thousand times worse.

It is principally with the female sex that this mania rages. A young man marries a half-educated girl, both being, perhaps, not worth a thousand dollars. In time, partly by good luck, and partly by good management, the husband amasses a fortune.—Now, all at once, the wife, hitherto anxious only for money to bring up their children properly, and to smooth their own age, begins to talk about "position." But, instead of seeking that position, by cultivating the mind and manners, she thinks to obtain it by securing admission into this or that set of arbitrary exclusives. To be invited to Mrs. Flummery's balls, or to have Mrs. Pretension on her visiting list, is what the deluded woman believes to be getting into "society." What slight she endures, what meanness she descends to, what intrigues she undertakes, in order to achieve these ends! She follows Mrs. Potiphan to Newport, and takes a box at the opera behind Mrs. Dash. She puts her coachman into livery, hires a French nurse for her children and purchases a pew at the Church of the Rev. Mr. Cream Cheese. By and by she flatters herself, because she knows all these silly people, that she has obtained a "position," that she has got into "society." And yet she is, perhaps, just as illiterate, as mean, and as vulgar as ever; for her French dinners do not make her less selfish, or less polite at heart. In truth, she is often more hard to her servants, more the slave of envy, and altogether less worthy than when she was comparatively poor, and when she thought more of her husband and family than of getting into "society."

If there really was such a thing as "society" here, in the sense in which the word is used abroad, the folly of these unhappy intriguers could not, perhaps, be quite so great. In Europe, long descended names, the enjoyment of competent fortunes, and that peculiar social and intellectual culture which hereditary wealth and rank are found to give, throws around what is called "society," a distinctive character, rotten enough at heart, doubtless, but nevertheless having a superficial polish, often very alluring. But here, where no laws of primogeniture exist, where no distinctions of rank are permitted, where the most prominent persons are the architects of their own wealth, and where the largest fortunes scarcely ever last for three generations, there is not and cannot be such a thing as "society," in the true sense of the word. Said the late Nicholas Biddle, than whom few men were more competent to judge in matters of taste, "talk of society in Philadelphia, where is it, pray?" A dozen cliques, in fact, dispute for social ascendancy. One proscribes the Scottish, and another permits it; one is literary, another scientific; one boasts of gentality, because its ancestors were old tories, and another prides itself on its wealth, its fashion, and its foreign acquaintances. The most cultivated, probably, do not go into "society" at all. Thus, the poor dupes who labor to get into "society," follow an *ignus fatuus*, and, even as they think they have grasped the prize, find it a miserable cheat.

Rencontre between Meagher and McMasters.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A cowhiding and revolver rencontre took place yesterday evening between Mr. Meagher, of the Citizen, and Mr. McMasters, of the Freeman's Journal; growing out of an editorial in Saturday's Journal reflecting severely upon Mr. Meagher. Meagher attacked McMasters with a cowhide, and McMasters, being armed with a revolver, shot Meagher, slightly scratching his forehead. Meagher wrested the revolver and loaded cane from McMasters, and then clinched McMasters under, and he was terribly beaten before they were separated.

Loss of the Steamer Franklin.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamer Franklin, which went ashore off Moriches, forty miles west of Montauk, on Monday, is now given up. She is totally wrecked. Part of her cargo has been saved.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—The Louisiana Manufacturing Company, located in New Orleans, with a capital of $150,000, of which amount $125,000 is owned in Mobile, recently declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the past six months.

This company is successfully prosecuting the manufacture of bale rope and dressing hemp in the city of New Orleans, under Slaughter & Perry's patent, of which they hold the right to all the Southern States, and the result of their business during the first six months of their existence is very encouraging, especially so when it is remembered that with a full force of operatives, and chiefly "green" hands, who have had their duties to learn, and only half their machinery in motion, till within a week past, they have had to contend with a heavy expense without a proportionate production.

They are now turning out daily 10,000 lbs. bale rope, and 10,000 lbs. dressed hemp, which meet with ready sale at home, at remunerative rates. The labor employed is chiefly that of slaves owned by the company, which obviates successful prosecution of manufacturers, in the objection of high prices of labor, to the South. The factory buildings—built of brick in a most substantial manner—were purchased on very favorablo terms, and are located in an annually improving portion of New-Orleans.

They have amply sufficient power and room to add more machinery for the manufacture of either hemp or cotton cordage, whenever the demand for these articles require it.—*Mobile Tribune.*

Tribute of Respect.

HESPERIAN HALL, NORMAL COLLEGE, N. C., July 15th, 1854.

At a meeting of the Hesperian Society, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, Learning that our beloved and lamented friend and fellow-member, G. S. Matthews, who was a short time since compelled to leave College by ill-health, has been, in the all-wise and mysterious providence of God, removed from the stage of action; literature thereby losing a studious votary, the church an exemplary member, and ourselves a beloved friend and companion: Therefore

Resolved, 1. That while we bow with submission to the dispensation of a wise and merciful Providence, by which he has been taken away, as a Society we would record in being bereaved of one who, when with us, was a prominent and useful member.

Resolved, 2. That we are, by his early death, admonished of the uncertainty of the tenure by which we hold our lives, and the necessity of a timely preparation for a blessed immortality.

Resolved, 3. That we sincerely sympathize with with his relations and friends in their bereavement; and for their colsolation bear our testimony that, by the evidence of his life, sanctified by that *hope* he obtained among us, "they sorrow not even as those who have no hope."

Resolved, 4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Weekly Message, Spirit of the Age, Wilmington Journal, and Wilmington Herald, for publication.

S. D. PEELER,
S. H. CARTER,
O. W. CARR. } Committee.

☞ Herald please copy.

The Wilmington Herald advises us to publish "a funny paper." We beg leave to decline, as we do not wish to come in conflict with the Herald. That is *the* "funny paper," and has been for some time past. Indeed, the Editor is so much given to joking and quizzing that one can scarely ever tell when he is in earnest. He has the advantage, too, of being able to write with as much force and fluency on the subject of blackberries or rice birds as upon the two Senatorships. The truth is, the Herald is *so* "funny" that one can hardly determine over or at what particular item in it one ought to laugh; and so *we* laugh all the time, thinking of what a "funny" paper it is on so small a capital.—*Standard.*

A Western paper says, the question before the meeting-house is this:—As a feller—what *is* a feller—and his gal—are about to be parted for a time—and they propose to exchange daguerreotypes—and for that purpose the feller goes with his gal to the Daguerreotype shop—and is to pay for having the 'picturs' took—and he only has money enough to pay for one picture in an ordinary case, and the other in a magnificent case—which picture should he put in the magnificent case—his own ugly mug, or her'n?—Would it be gallant in him to put *her* mug in the ugly case? Would it be jinrous in him to put *his* mug in the ugly case which she is to keep? That's the Question before the Meeting House.

DIED,

In this town, on the 20th inst., of convulsions, Mr. Walter S. Williamson, aged 22 years and 10 months. Mr. Williamson was a native of Norfolk, Va., but for the last 18 months a resident of Wilmington.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and all members of the Society of Odd Fellows, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. B. F. Harrison.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1854.—NAVAL STORES—Receipts of all kinds still continue light for the season. Last sales as follows—Turpentine $3 10, Tar $2 75, Rosin $1 10, and Spirits Turpentine 42c. ₱ gallon.

Corn is without change—for retailing purposes it commands 80c.—Shippers however offer but 70c.

Wheat—About 250 bushels the first of the new crop sold at $1 60 for 60 lbs, to a miller.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 20.—Bacon 9¾@10; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee—Rio 13@14, Laguyra 00@14, St. Domingo 00@00; Cotton—Fair to good 00@9, Ordinary to mid. 8¼@8¾; Feathers 40@45; Flour—Superfine $8 25@0 00, Fine 8 00@0 00, Scratched 7 75@0 00; Grain—Corn 1 40@1 50, Wheat 0 00@0 00, Oats 60@00, Peas 1 20@1 30, Rye 1 10@1 15; Lard 10@11; Salt—Liverpool (sack) 1 75@2 00 Alum (bu.) 0 00@0 00.

Bacon—market steady. Cotton—no sales to report. Flour—we continue former figures, but would remark that the market is virable. Corn—sales this morning from wagon at $1 52. We notice sales this morning of a load of meal at $1 45 ₱ 48 lbs. Turpentine—Virgin Dip $2 55; yellow $2 30. Spirits Turpentine 37 to 37½.

NEW YORK, July 22.—3 days previous—Naval Stores—We note some arrivals of Spirits Turpentine yesterday, and with the prospect of further receipt, the market was less firm, disposition was manfested to purchase, except for the supply of immediate want—most of the business done has been on time. Turpentine is in very small supply, and limited demand. Common Rosin is dull, and if anything, lower, while the low qualities of No. 1 have been more inquired for. Tar is quiet. The sales since Tuesday are 10 @ 1200 bbls Spirits Turpentine, wholesale, at 46@47c, cash, and 49@50, 60 and 90 day (embracing some at 49, 90 days,) and retail lots at 48@49, cash; 8@900 Wilmington Common Rosin, part strained, $1 70 delivered; and 2500 low No 1 to white, $2@3 50 ₱ 280 lb.

RICE—There is no change in prices, and the market is steady without activity. The sales of the week amount to about 900 tcs. at $3 37½@4 37½, cash.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

July 20.—Schr J C Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval ssores.

Schr Champion, Chadwick, from Shallotte, to A H Van-Bokkelen; with naval stores.

Schr Richmond, Davis, from Little River, to A H Van-Bokkelen; with naval stores.

steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to W P Elliott.

21—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H Van-Bokkelen.

July 21—Schr Louisine, Neal, from Charleston, to T C Worth.

Steamer Fairy, Covert, from Fayetteville, to J E Metts.

Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos J Lippitt.

July 22—steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W P Elliott.

schr Buena Vista, Rockwell, from Richmond, Va., in ballast, to Russell & Bro.

steamer Eliza, Dicksey, from White Hall, to J E Metts.

23—steamer Evergreen, Creele, from Fayetteville, to W H McRary & Co.

schr Sam Bolton, Podger, from Newburyport, Mass., to T C Worth; with hay and bricks.

24—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H Van-Bokkelen.

CLEARED.

July 20—steamer Henrietta, Allen, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

21—steamer Brothers,